The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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New Shrub that Cures Disease.

A Strange Botanical product with peculiar effect upon certain Diseases of the Kidneys, Rheumatism, etc.—Free to our Readers.

The discovery of Alkavis, the new product of the Kava-Kava shrub, or as botanists call it *Piper Methysticum*, and the many accounts of its wonderful properties are exciting much attention in medical circles. as well as among sufferers from diseases of the Kidneys. Leading doctors now declare that Alkavis performs its remarkable cures by removing from the blood the uric acid, which is the cause of these diseases. Alkavis also acts directly upon the kidneys and urinary organs, soothing and healing them. It will be remembered that this new remedy was first found in use by the natives of India. where on the marshes of the Ganges River, they are peculiarly liable to diseases which clog up the kidneys and load the blood with the waste products of the system. White missionaries, soldiers, and natives alike suffer. Then when death seems at hand, the native finds in decoction of the Kava-Kava Shrub the natural remedy which sets the Kidneys in healthy action again, and clears the system of disease. It is this special action on the kidneys which makes the value of this now botanic discovery and has given Alkavis its world-wide reputation.

THE KAVA-KAVA SHRUB. (*Piper Methysticum.*)

We are glad to give the record of the following most remarkable cures by this new discovery. The noted Evangelist, Prof. Edward S. Fogg, the associate of Talmage, Jones, and Moody, so well known for his work in conducting revival and religious meetings over the United States, in the following lines tells the story of his recovery from serious Bladder and Kidney disease, through the wonderful curative power of Alkavis. He writes from Covington, Ky., Jan. 7, 1897. He says:

"John Wesley once said that the man that discovered a Remedy for Diseases and did not make it known to the world merited condign punishment. I believe I have found a remedy for Kidney disease in the new discovery, Alkavis. I have used it but little over a month, and I am in better health to-day than for years previously. It has been matter of remark to my friends of the wonderful improvement of my condition in the last few weeks, and I ascribe it entirely to Alkavis. You know how much I suffered, and the very bad condition of my Kidneys and Bladder, all of which has now happily passed away under the use of this great Remedy.

"Very truly yours, EDWARD S. FOGG."

The following letter from Mr. F. Starkweather, of Hayesville, Iowa, well shows that Alkavis cures even in Bright's Disease and in the worst forms of Kidney disease. He writes:

"I feel in duty bound to humanity to let you know what Alkavis has done for me. I have been troubled with Kidney complaint for six years. I have tried a number of different school doctors with only part relief. Two years ago this spring, I was taken with bleeding from my Kidneys and Urinary Organs so bad that what passed in my water would settle from three-fourths to one inch of clotted blood in the vessel. My friends thought I could live but a short time. I sent for Alkavis and it has done me more good than all the doctors and other medicines combined. I would have been in my grave long ago if it had not been for Alkavis. I am fifty-six years old and I am sure I owe my life to you."

Mr. R. C. Wood, a prominent attorney of Lowell, Ind., was cured of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder disease of ten years' standing, by Alkavis. Mr. Wood describes himself as being in constant misery, often compelled to rise ten times during the night on account of weakness of the bladder. He was treated by all his home physicians without the least benefit, and finally completely cured in a few weeks by Alkavis. The testimony is undoubted and really wonderful.

The venerable Mr. Jos. W. Whitten, of Wolfboro, N. H., gratefully writes of his cure of Dropsy, swelling of the feet, and Kidney and Bladder disease by this new remedy. He writes:

"After suffering two years with Urinary and Bladder trouble I sent for Alkavis, and it helped me very much. I am 85 years old and my blood and circulation were so poor that my feet and limbs would swell very badly. Since taking Alkavis my blood is in a healthy condition and my feet and limbs do not trouble me by swelling. I was very thin, but now I weigh one hundred and thirty-six pounds. I can truly say that Alkavis was a great blessing to me and I can recommend it faithfully."

Mr. Jos. W. Whitten, Wolfboro, New Hampshire.

Rev. Albert B. Richardson, D.D., pastor of the First Methodist Church, of Hoboken, N. J, writes of the recovery of his daughter from an apparently incurable case of Bright's Disease through Alkavis. Rev. W. B. Moore, D.D., of Washington, D.C., Editor of *The Religious World*, writes of his own cure of Rheumatic and Kidney disorders through Alkavis. Rev. John H. Watson of Sunset, Texas, a minister of the gospel of thirty years' service, was struck down at the post of duty by Kidney disease. After hovering between life and death for two months, and all his doctors having failed, he took Alkavis, and was completely restored to health and strength, and is fulfilling his duties as minister of the gospel.

Mrs. L. D. Fegely, of Lancaster, Ill., testifies that Alkavis cured her of most severe Kidney and Bladder disease of eight years' standing, after three doctors had failed. Mrs. James Young, of Kent, Ohio, writes that she had tried six doctors in vain, that she was about to give up in despair, when she found Alkavis, and was promptly cured of Kidney disease, and restored to health. Mrs. Alice Evans, of Baltimore, Md., Mrs. Mary A. Layman, of Neel, West Va., twenty years a sufferer; Mrs. Sarah Vunk, Edinboro, Pa.; Mrs. L. E. Copeland, Elk River, Minn., and many other ladies join in testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis in Kidney and allied diseases, and other troublesome afflictions peculiar to womanhood.

Mrs. L. D. Fegely, Lancaster, Ills.

Mr. J. R. Burke, of Clarendon, Ark., testifies to his cure of Bright's Disease by Alkavis. He writes:

"I desire to give credit to whom credit is due. In February, 1894, I was taken with Kidney trouble and my urine was of a very dark color and heavy brick-dust deposits. I was confined to my room ten weeks with constant attention of two physicians, who at last pronounced my case Bright's Disease and incurable. I was advised by a friend to try Alkavis, which I did. I was able to work in the yard in a week and now I am as well as I have been in five years."

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND IN HISTORY.

TO arrive at a true estimate of Grover Cleveland's place in history is scarcely to be expected from his contemporaries. Nevertheless numerous efforts to assist the coming historian are now being made by editors and magazine writers. The most noteworthy attempt of the kind is that by Woodrow Wilson, Professor of Jurisprudence at Princeton University, in the leading article in the *Atlantic Monthly* (March). Professor Wilson writes as follows:

"We are still too near him to see his work in its just perspective; we can not yet see or estimate him as an historical figure. It is plain, however, that Mr. Cleveland has rendered the country great services, and that his singular independence and force of purpose have made the real character of the Government of the United States more evident than it ever was before. He has been the sort of President the makers of the Constitution had vaguely in mind: more man than partizan; with an independent executive will of his own; hardly a colleague of the Houses so much as an individual servant of the country; exercising his powers like a chief magistrate rather than like a party leader. Washington showed a like individual force and separateness; but he had been the country's leader through all its Revolution, and was always a kind of hero, whom parties could not absorb. Jackson worked his own will as President, and seemed to change the very nature of the Government while he reigned; but it was a new social force that spoke in him, and he recreated a great party. Lincoln made the Presidency the Government while the war lasted, and gave the nation a great ruler; but his purposes were those of a disciplined and determined party, and his time was a time of fearful crisis, when men studied power, not law. No one of these men seems the normal President, or affords example of the usual courses of administration. Mr. Cleveland has been President in ordinary times, but after an extraordinary fashion; not because he wished to form or revolutionize or save the Government, but because he came fresh to his tasks without the common party training, a direct, fearless, somewhat unsophisticated man of action. In him we got a President, as it were, by immediate choice from out the body of the people, as the Constitution has all along appeared to expect, and he has refreshed our notion of an American chief magistrate."

From Copyright Photograph by Prince.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Professor Wilson's study of Mr. Cleveland's character and career bears the stamp of discriminative admiration:

"The qualities which have given him his place in his profession and in the history of the country seem commonplace enough in their customary manifestation: industry, thoroughness, uprightness, candor, courage. But it is worth while to remember that the same force and adjustment that will run a toy machine made for a child's use will also bring to bear the full might of a Corliss engine, with strength enough to drive a city's industries. It is the size and majesty of moral and intellectual qualities that make them great; and the point the people have noted about Mr. Cleveland is that his powers, tho of a kind they know and have often had experience of, are made upon a great scale, and have lifted him to the view of the world as a national force, a maker and unmaker of policies. . . . His mind works in the concrete; lies close always to the practical life of the world, which he understands by virtue of lifelong contact with it. . . . The President looked upon himself as the responsible Executive of the nation, not as the arbiter of policies. There is something in such a character that men of quick and ardent thought can not like or understand. They want all capable men to be thinking, like themselves, along lines of active advance; they are impatient of performance which is simply thorough without also being regenerative, and Mr. Cleveland has not commended himself to them. They themselves would probably not make good Presidents. A

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certain tough and stubborn fiber is necessary, which does not easily change, which is unelastically strong."

Mr. Cleveland's courses of action, beginning with "the odd way of treating questions of city government in Buffalo as if they were questions of individual official judgment and not at all questions of party advantage," Professor Wilson characterizes as incalculable to the mere politician because they were not based on calculation.

"He had been made President, there was good reason to believe, rather because thoughtful men throughout the country wanted a pure and businesslike Administration than because they wanted Democratic legislation or an upsetting of old policies; he had been chosen as a man, not as a partizan—taken up by his own party as a likely winner rather than as an acceptable master."

The time came, however, when, as President, standing at the center of legislation as well as of administration, Mr. Cleveland grew to the measure of his place and he gave his party a leader of a sudden, in the plain-spoken, earnest, mandatory tariff message of December, 1887. "It was no trick or impulse," writes Professor Wilson. "It was the steadily delivered blow of a stalwart and thoughtful man, thoroughly sick of seeing a great party drift and dally while the nation's finances suffered waste and demoralization." He was defeated on the issue he raised, but Republicans played into his hands on the tariff, and once more he became President, and essayed the difficult rôle of leader of a composite party. Meanwhile he had, from conviction, expressed his opposition to the free coinage of silver, "notwithstanding the fact that he knew free coinage to be much more distinctively a Democratic than a Republican measure."

Professor Wilson thinks that Mr. Cleveland's second term has shown the full strength and the full risk of the qualities which the country had seen displayed in a few instances during the first Administration. The party held him at arm's length in his first term; in the second he saw that the party would not take counsel with him, and that, "if he would fulfil his trust, he must force partizan leaders, for their own good, to feel his power from without." Politics centered in the President. Then he forced the repeal of the silver-purchase law and the next Presidential issue of free coinage.

In foreign affairs Professor Wilson adjudges Mr. Cleveland "a strong man, but no diplomatist." Of the Venezuelan message he concludes that "it was the perilous indiscretion of a frank nature incapable of disguises." In the Hawaiian affair Mr. Cleveland "had simply followed his conscience without regard to applause or failure, and given one more proof of his unsophisticated character." "The Cuban question has shown us the same man. . . . In this, as in other things, he has been a man without a party. His friends have been the silent men who watch public affairs without caring too much about the fortunes of parties."

Civil service reform, reclamation of public lands, system and a little economy in the Pension bureau, reorganization of several executive departments, and the promised businesslike administration are placed to the credit of the President's record. "None of these things, however, secures any man the support of a party. Mr. Cleveland never seemed so utterly without a party as in the extraordinary campaign which has made Mr. McKinley his successor. But it is the country's debt to him now that he thus stood alone. He forced the fight which drove the silver men to their final struggle for a party."

We quote the closing paragraph of Professor Wilson's article:

"We need not pretend to know what history shall say of Mr. Cleveland; we need not pretend that we can draw any common judgment of the man from the confused cries that now ring everywhere from friend and foe. We know only that he has played a great part; that his greatness is authenticated by the passion of love and of hatred he has stirred up; that no such great personality has appeared in our politics since Lincoln; and that, whether greater or less, his personality is his own, unique in all the varied history of our Government. He has made policies and altered parties after the fashion of an earlier age in our history, and the men who assess his fame in the future will be no partizans, but men who love candor, courage, honesty, strength, unshaken capacity, and high purpose such as his."

TRUSTS AND THE TARIFF.

THE connection between the trusts and the tariff is a subject of much dispute. Tariff-reform journals have been finding arguments against protection in some of the testimony brought out by the Lexow investigation of prominent trusts and in the breakdown of the steel-rail pool. There are Republican journals which have taken the position that, in the construction of a new tariff by the McKinley Administration, it should be made mandatory upon the President to place upon the free list every product the duty upon which is the sustaining power of a trust. Many Republican journals, however, contend that the trusts are in no sense a result of protective tariff.

Food for Thought.—"The sudden collapse of the steel-rail pool, with the fall in price of rails from $28 to $18 a ton, should make two classes of our statesmen think even harder than their wont. Trust-investigators must sigh as they see their best efforts eclipsed in a day by simple business conditions. No legislative committee was striking terror to the heart of the steel-rail pool. No laws were threatening them from Washington—in fact, Mr. Dingley and his fellows were hard at work to give the pool a law which would enable them to keep up their prices and withstand the wicked foreigner who might try to ruin an American industry by offering rails at $25 a ton. But in one day the railroad situation and competition send the price crashing down 35 per cent. Suppose a trust-destroying committee had produced such a result, what peans would have been sung, how the press would have clamored! But the inevitable march of improvement and reduction of the cost of production do the work, and we shrug our shoulders and pass it all off as a fresh instance of the machinations of capital. But the tariff-makers—how particularly silly they look in the light of steel rails selling at a profit at $18 a ton! Why, McKinley had to give a protection of $12 a ton in 1890, else we should all have been ruined and he never would have been President."—*The Evening Post* (*Ind.*), *New York.*

Logical Stultification.—"That such a conference [between wool-growers and wool manufacturers at Washington] should be tolerated, much less sanctioned and approved, by a congressional committee, indicates the distorted manner in which subjects of this kind are considered by a great many of our people. To have the producers and manufacturers of certain necessaries of life come together in conference to see whether they can not by combination corner the market, and in this way increase the prices that the public must pay for those commodities which the cornerers have to sell, is bad enough. A similar operation carried on by the leather-producers is termed an unwarrantable trust, and legislative action is asked for to prohibit it. In the case of the railroad companies, the effort to combine for the purpose of dictating the rates of transportation has called forth exceedingly drastic congressional action; but in this case a similar method is resorted to, and, what is more, a subservient committee in Congress practically announces that, if the representatives of this industry will agree upon some basis of combination, the Government will endeavor to do what it can to uphold it, by preventing, as far as it can, foreign competition. In view of the encouragement thus given, it is not easy to see how Congress or the American people can logically take exception to the formation of trusts for the purpose of establishing prices in all of the great departments of trade."—*The Herald* (*Ind.*), *Boston.*

Put Trust Products on the Free List.—"As the anti-trust law is abortive, the question, What is to be done with regard to the trusts and how are they to be suppressed? is a much more important one than Representative Steele's flippant query [What to do about it?] suggests it to be. Evidently this practical statesman's sympathy with the trusts lies close to the surface, and does not exist without cause; but if he really desires the information he has asked for, and wishes to usefully apply it, as his position as a member of the ways and means committee affords him ad-

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mirable opportunity of doing, it will not be difficult for him to discover, as Representative McMillin suggested and as the Fall River manufacturer admitted, that the trusts exist frequently upon products which are highly protected by tariff duties. Having learned that vital fact, it will be easy for him and his colleagues of the committee to abolish all duties upon the products of the trusts, these duties being their sole props and stays. If the ways and means committee are sincerely desirous of suppressing the trusts which sordidly prey upon the whole body of the people, all of whom are consumers, they need do no more than put a clause in the new tariff bill making it mandatory upon the President to place upon the free list every product, the duty upon which is the sustaining power of any trust."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.*

Avoid Excessive Duties.—"Monopolies and trusts are opposed to the fundamental purpose of protection, because they tend to limit opportunities and concentrate control of industry in a few hands. Hence, the true protectionist, that is the man who believes in protection as a system and not as a device to give special opportunities to particular people, will set his face stoutly against any revision of the tariff that may tend to produce the latter condition.

"Excessive duties are undoubtedly favorable to the creation of trusts and monopolies. In the first place, they hold out a strong temptation for capitalists to monopolize the production or manufacture of the article upon which the duty is imposed because of the large profits which are probable. In the second place, even when capitalists have not availed themselves of the opportunity held out to them at first, a trust is likely to result eventually, for the prospect of large profits attracts so many individuals that competition becomes exceedingly fierce, and in course of time the production is so great that the market is overstocked, goods are disposed of at almost any price, profits are destroyed, and the only way out is by a combination to limit production and fix the price. Hence excessive protective duties are almost sure, either immediately or after considerable time, to bring about a combination or trust. If therefore we would avoid fostering the monopoly by the protective tariff we must avoid placing the duties so high as to hold out the temptation of large profits. Ordinarily the committee [ways and means] will not go much wrong if it stops when it has equalized the conditions of production in this country and the competing foreign countries—that is to say, when it has imposed a duty large enough to make up the difference between the pay of labor here and elsewhere."—*The Press (Rep.), Portland, Me.*

Argument Answering Itself.—"In their extreme desperation and discomfiture, they ["foes of the protective system"] have taken their last stand in their last ditch. They say: 'We now admit that protection encourages and increases home competition, and that this results in cheapening the prices of commodities in the end, but, at the same time, we contend that out of these very conditions combinations and trusts start up to deprive the people of all the benefits.' This is a fine specimen of free-trade logic. Pin it to the wall and then carefully study it.

THIS OLD GENTLEMAN IS INVESTIGATING THE TRUSTS.
—*The Herald, New York.*

"The battle-cry of Democratic denunciation against the Republican Party is that its tariff legislation favors the rich rather than the poor. But the Democrats do not rely upon this noisy campaign attack in the calmer moments of more serious argument. They now confess that the numerous trusts are in themselves a positive proof that the protective system so increases competition in production, and so favors the poor by the cutting of profits and the cheapening of commodities, that the so-called capitalistic class are forced to practically surrender the control of their private interests in the attempt to escape the crush of the competitive clash. In nearly every case where a combination or trust exists it has come into being in consequence of a competition among home producers so close as to threaten the reduction of profits to a point where the inducement to the investment of capital disappears.

"So far, then, the Democratic argument against protection answers itself. The trust is an organized protest against the results of the protective system, and not the creature or offspring of that system. This fact is worthy of serious and candid consideration by those who have talked loud and long in opposition to the Republican Party as the friend of the rich as against the poor."—*The Mail and Express (Rep.), New York.*

Protection's Influence Against Monopolies.—"It is frequently an open question whether a monopoly is or can be assisted or strengthened by any duty whatever. The organization most frequently mentioned as having complete control of the oil market certainly did not acquire nor does it retain such control in any measure because of a duty on oil, crude or refined. Its command of sources of production, of means of transportation, and of processes for refining would be equally effective, it is probable, if there were no duty affecting the business in any way. In some other instances it is possible that duties have some influence, altho even for the most skilled experts it is extremely difficult to be quite certain that the influence is of appreciable importance.

"With respect to certain other articles, the question may with reason be asked whether a strongly protective duty on foreign products may not tend more effectively than other influence to break up domestic combinations. This appears paradoxical to some who have not closely followed industrial developments. The rupture of several important combinations in the iron and steel industry, since the late election gave assurance that more effective duties were to be imposed, was by no means the first illustration of the kind. Whenever there is not enough business in the country to keep all the works fairly employed, there is stronger temptation than at any other time to combine, and by regulating the product and sales to prevent destructive competition. . . . So the billet pool, and the nail association, and the bar association, and other combinations which were formed to prevent excessive competition under the Wilson bill, when all the demand in the country was not enough to keep the establishments in full operation, have gone to pieces, or by mutual consent have ceased to restrain anybody, without waiting until new duties are actually imposed or prosperity is fully revived, because they reason that in the coming period there will be work enough for all, but immense advantages for those who are early enough to get the cream of it.

"It is by no means intended to imply that duties restricting foreign competition have at all times an immediate influence to break up combinations of home manufacturers. But in the long run such duties do stimulate domestic competition, induce additional concerns to put enterprise and capital into any branch in which prices appear to be unnaturally high, and therefore tend with great force to bring about such conditions that monopolies and injurious combinations can not be maintained."—*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*

PACIFIC RAILROADS AS PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

THE president of the Illinois Central Railroad has suggested a plan for settling the Government's Pacific Railway problem. He suggested to the House Committee on Pacific Railroads that the Government secure both the Union and Central Pacific roads under foreclosure and make them public highways over which all connecting roads would have equal rights. Such a modified plan of government ownership finds considerable favor

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in conservative journals as well as in those papers which have been advocating both ownership and operation by the Government.

Practical but Likely to be Forestalled.—"President Fish, of the Illinois Central Railroad, has proposed a plan for government control of the Pacific railroads which has the merit of practicability, and is, perhaps, the best that could be devised, if it is admitted that the Government should own the roads at all. It contemplates the taking by the Government of both the Union and Central Pacific roads, since one would be comparatively useless without the other, and making of them a public highway from the Missouri to the Pacific, giving all connecting roads equal rights thereon. This could be accomplished either by the Government's maintaining the roadbed and letting every company run its own trains over it, as the New York and Long Branch Railroad, which has no rolling stock of its own, is used by the Pennsylvania, Reading, and Jersey Central trains, or by having government engines to haul all cars that may be offered. The former plan would be the better, as affording chances for competition and keeping the Government free from actual railroad operations; but either would probably eventuate in both ownership and operation by the Government ultimately, and both are likely to be forestalled by the sale of the Union Pacific to a satisfactory private bidder, as it is understood that one syndicate is already formed to take it, while another is said to be organizing."—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

Opportunity to Experiment.—"The proposition, as a settlement of the question of indebtedness and future disposition, seems to be lucid, radical, yet just to all parties concerned. . . . The common highway would be owned by the United States, and to accomplish this the Government would needs pay off the first lien to give effect to its own. Mr. Fish advocates government ownership specially on the ground that in no other way could the purpose of the original act be so fully met; *i.e.*, equality of privilege extended to all competing lines which might desire the privilege of the great highway.

"Whether or not this plan would in the end make the most money for the Government is not fully clear. But it is not a simple question of money-making. The true core of the question lies in the maximum benefit to be gained for the transportation interests of the nation. As between railroads, the equity of the plan would be desirable. It would put the Government in the position of ownership without imposing on it the cares of operation. It would be an interesting experiment in the state ownership of railroads, and as an open doorway to a possible new era in the cure of crying railway evils. The experience of France, Germany, England, Russia, and other foreign countries certainly affords practical argument in favor of state ownership of railways, at least under certain limitations. There has always been a bitter opposition to the theory in the United States. But now that the opportunity occurs to test the theory, in the natural logic of events it would seem very desirable to make the trial. The Government would be in the way of getting its own again, the other railway interests of the country would be adequately and justly met, and it would be a valuable tentative movement in railway development."—*The Journal, New York.*

The Government's Chance.—"This is a more moderate proposition than that of full government ownership and operation of both roadbed and rolling-stock, and will find stronger support. It would commit the Government to a less expensive and hazardous venture, and would quite as effectively prove or disprove the capacity of Government to handle a railway industry, as the deeper experiment of full ownership and operation. Whether it would be wise for the Government to take this step, now that the opportunity offers, is a question. If popular demand for public ownership is likely to grow as fast in the next twenty years as in the past ten, the Government would better begin the experiment at once on the tentative and particularly favorable scale offered in the foreclosure of the Pacific mortgages. And if the railroads over the country do not cease their unjust discriminations in favor of particular persons and places and end the jobbery which too often has characterized American railway management, nothing is more certain than that demand for public operation will increase to the point of being irresistible.

"But the proposition we would now urge is that the Government insist upon the full payment of its second mortgage claim against the Pacific roads. The plan which the Administration has on foot is to close out the Union Pacific claim at 65 cents on the dollar, to a Vanderbilt syndicate. That plan ought to be defeated, and it can be defeated if the Government will let it be understood that rather than accept a lower bid than the sum of the first and second mortgage claims the Government will itself take the property subject to the prior lien. If this were understood, there would be a hustling among the competing transcontinental and connecting railway interests to raise the required amount, such as to astonish the men who are claiming that the Union Pacific is not worth more than the first mortgage, and the other gentlemen who, in real or affected alarm over the dreadful possibility of government ownership, would let go the Government's interest in a palsy of fright at 65 cents on the dollar or any lower sum which any syndicate was of a mind to offer."—*The Republican, Springfield.*

INTERESTING PHASES OF THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

THE so-called negro problem is always with us, if one may judge from the attention constantly given to various phases of the development and status of the race. A recent voluminous report on "The Race, Traits, and Tendencies of the American Negro," compiled by Frederick L. Hoffman and published by the American Economic Association, is creating much interest. The report gives little encouragement in the outlook for our negro population. Mr. Hoffman finds, after exhaustive research, that there is practically no such thing now as a pure negro type, and that amalgamation is producing a steadily deteriorating type. Statistics of the growth, location, colonization, and migration of the negroes are given; vital statistics are presented in detail; physical characteristics are portrayed, and the report covers in addition social conditions, religious institutions, education, vice, and immorality. Mr. Hoffman also deals at length with the economics of the negro question. Deterioration is laid principally to the mixing of races since the slaves were freed, and he maintains that philanthropic effects have made the race more dependent on the whites than it was before emancipation. He says:

"It remains to be seen how far knowledge of the facts about its known diminishing vitality, low state of morality, and economic sufficiency will stimulate the race in adopting a higher standard. Unless a change takes place, a change that will strike at the fundamental errors that underlie the conduct of the higher races toward the lower, gradual extinction is only a question of time."

It is interesting in this connection to notice the result of a limited investigation in the Washington public schools for the purpose of securing a psychological comparison of the intellectual powers of white and negro children. The investigator, George R. Stetson, chose a thousand children of the fourth and fifth grades for examination. Five hundred white children of the average age of eleven years were tested with five hundred negro children of an average age of twelve and a half years. He read to classes of these children several simple stanzas of poetry, and then each child was privately asked to give his recollection of the stanzas, and marked accordingly. He finds that in their average of memory the negro excelled the whites in all but one of four tests. We quote from an account in *The School Journal:*

"For the first verse the negroes had a general average of 63.22; whites, 62.54; second verse, negroes, 62.86; whites, 58.92; third verse, negroes, 65.64; whites, 54.54; fourth verse, negroes, 32.93; whites, 42.14. The total averages show that the negroes exceeded the whites by 18 per cent., that of the former being 58.27 and of the latter 58.09.

"Mr. Stetson considers this close correspondence in the memory rank of each race to be remarkable, and says that it was unexpected. If there is any truth in the theory that voluntary or controlled attention, distinctive from spontaneous attention, is a result of civilization, then, in Mr. Stetson's opinion, there is an apparent equality of development in the two races which he examined.

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"Mr. Stetson also looked up the records of scholarship for the children of both colors and compared them with their memory averages. He found a close correspondence in the two. The average attained by the negroes in studies was 64.73, that by the whites, 74.32. In making these comparisons he says allowance must be made for excessive or insufficient markings on the part of the different teachers on the one hand, and for the children's fear of embarrassment, caused by reciting to a stranger, on the other. Mr. Stetson says he is convinced that if the study and memory markings were made by the one person they would correspond still more closely.

"From his experience with the negroes and whites, and from the results of this examination, Mr. Stetson derives the impression that there is an enfeeblement of the memory of both races. This enfeeblement of the memory is accompanied in both races by a parallel decline in the powers of sight and hearing, and is apparently due to neglect in training the attention and of compulsory exercise of the memory.

"Altho the memory rank of the negroes exceeded their rank in studies, much more than did that of the whites exceed their study rank, yet the negroes appeared to be inferior in intellect. This was shown by the average ages at which the grades were attained by both races. The negroes reached the fourth grade at the average age of twelve years and the fifth at 13.14 years. The whites reached the fourth grade at the average age of 10.63 years, and the fifth at 11.4. The difference in favor of the whites, therefore, is 1.37 years in the fourth and 1.74 years in the fifth grade.

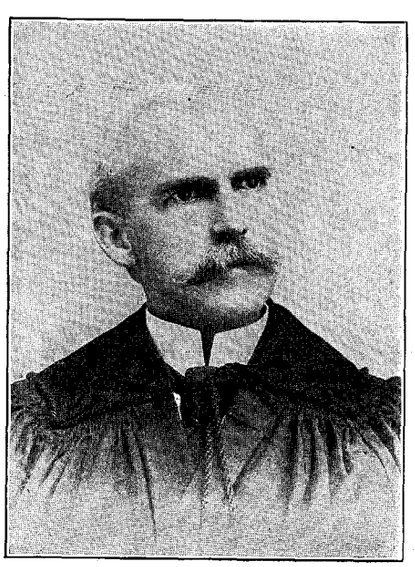
"Mr. Stetson found in both races a better knowledge of the signs or symbols used than of the things signified. In other words, sentences could be learned and recited, parrot-fashion, without any appreciation of their meaning."

Concerning the proper education of the negro, a difference of opinion is quite marked among the colored people themselves. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (January 24) published a number of interviews with presidents of colored colleges, bishops of the African Methodist Church, and others, on the comparative merits of a classical education or an industrial and mechanical education. The importance of the subject is emphasized by the statement that there are eight million negroes in the country, constituting one ninth of the population, and, in several of the Southern States, the majority of the inhabitants. Prof. Booker T. Washington, of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, the originator of the yearly conferences of representatives of the negro race, believes in the efficacy of industrial education, and the majority of the colored men interviewed agree with him that industrial education is needed rather than book-learning. President E. C. Mitchell, of Leland University, takes the opposing view. He bases his conclusions on the fact that graduates of industrial institutes have generally drifted off into the professions; hence he assumes that not industrial education, but the same higher or classical education that is provided for the whites, is the desideratum for the negro. From the editorial comment of *The Times-Democrat* we make these extracts:

"We think President Mitchell altogether wrong in his conclusions. It is the same mistake that was made when the suffrage was given the negro. Those who gave it so hastily and prematurely imagined that the fifteenth amendment would immediately make the negro a valuable citizen, and endow him with all the political experience which it has taken the white race centuries—and centuries of struggle, too—to secure. There could have been no more unfortunate mistake for the negro and the South. The saturnalia that prevailed between 1868 and 1872, in consequence of conferring of the franchise on a people not yet fitted for it, not only cost the South millions of dollars and thousands of lives, but did the negro race a serious injustice, setting back its civilization, arousing old prejudices, and causing even its most ardent friends to doubt its ability for the higher development and civilization.

"Mr. Mitchell would have us do in education what was attempted in politics, but failed. . . . His statistics, which are the strongest point of his argument, really prove nothing. It may be true that a large proportion of the negroes educated in the colored colleges have drifted into the professions. It is equally true that a considerable proportion of them drifted into politics in 1868–72, but we must not conclude from this that what the negro wants is a political instead of an industrial education. We see that among the college graduates there are ten ministers to every one farmer. We will not accept this as proof that what the negroes need is more theology. There are a thousand negroes engaged in farming for every one who enters the church, and if the farmers were only better taught how to cultivate their lands, they would be better off materially and morally. The poverty and the ignorance of the negro race are keeping up a sick-rate, a death-rate, and a prison-rate which are preventing that advance it would otherwise make. . . .

"There has been a disposition of late by many to declare that education is doing the negro more harm than good. The senate labor committee found a number of witnesses to testify to that effect. The Chattanooga *Tradesman*, after a searching inquiry of the employers of colored labor, learned from them that education generally detracted from a negro's efficiency. We know to the contrary from the experience of every race that this can not be so, and is no more true of the negro than of the white man. It is not education that is causing any lack of efficiency, but the kind of education. It should, for the present at least, be mainly industrial, intended to advance the condition of the negro, to assure him work, and to improve his material status. Whether it will be well afterward to establish higher universities for the colored race, we may leave to time to determine. We should give him a chance now to improve and raise himself. To give him a classical education in his present condition is like giving a stone to him who asks for bread."



JOSEPH H. EARLE (DEM.), SOUTH CAROLINA.

MARCUS A. HANNA (REP.), OHIO.

GEORGE R. TURNER (FUSION) WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES SENATORS-ELECT.

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RIGHTS OF AMERICANS IN CUBA.

THE relations of the United States to the Cuban insurrection center at present upon the alleged rights of Americans in Cuba. Incidentally, the loose character of our naturalization practise appears, and the lack of uniformity among governments regarding what constitutes a citizen is evident. The reported death of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz in a Spanish dungeon at the hands of his keepers seems to have brought to a test the matter of rights of citizenship. Dr. Ruiz was a naturalized American citizen, resident for some time in Cuba. Trouble has arisen over other cases of imprisonment when the claim has been made that the naturalization papers had been taken out merely in order to secure protection from this Government in the case of personal difficulties in Cuba. It was even reported last week that Consul-General Lee had threatened to send in his resignation to our State Department, alleging that he could not longer represent a government that would not back him up in protecting American citizens, whose treatment by the Spanish authorities made his blood boil. The Spanish government's investigation resulted in a declaration that Dr. Ruiz's death was due to natural causes; but there is a great amount of protest in the press of this country against maltreatment of American citizens, and against the attitude of our Government toward Spain and Cuba, coupled with denunciation of Spain as either governor, warrior, or investigator. The fact that a number of newspaper men at different times have suffered imprisonment at the hands of the Spanish authorities in Cuba encourages newspaper fire against Spain.

The treaty relations between the Spanish Government and the United States touching American citizens were comprehensively reviewed by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, in the Senate, February 25. The case of Julio Sanguilly (released February 26 after long imprisonment) being under consideration, Mr. Morgan quoted the Spanish decree of April 17, 1821, concerning cognizance and procedure in cases of conspiracy. This decree defines the cases for military and civil court trials. Senator Morgan then quoted the protocol agreed upon by both governments, date of January, 1877, interpreting the act of 1821 and making it part of the treaty. This protocol provides that "no citizen of the United States residing in Spain, her adjacent islands, or her ultramarine possessions, charged with acts of sedition, treason, or conspiracy against the institutions, the public security, the integrity of the territory or against the supreme Government, or any other crime whatsoever, shall be subject to trial by any exceptional tribunal, but exclusively by the ordinary jurisdiction, except in the case of being captured with arms in hand." The protocol specifies the rights of the accused to counsel who shall have access to them at suitable times, to subpœna witnesses, etc. Sanguilly, however, was confined for various periods, was not allowed to converse with any one (incommunicado), and was placed under heavy bonds to secure the costs of prosecution. He was put on trial twice and twice convicted, but finally released after withdrawing an appeal to the Supreme Court at Madrid. But the ground taken by Senator Morgan is that

"in these trials from beginning to end, notwithstanding the protestations that were made on the trials, at the time of the trials, and by our counsul-general in the intermediate period, the intervals between the trials, the Government of Spain insisted on trying this man under the rules which apply in Cuba, under statutes that exist there later than the act of 1821, and utterly ignored and discarded all of the rights of this American citizen under that treaty."

Inconsistent Spanish Officials.—"There is considerable friction between the Spanish authorities at Cuba and the American consul over the law governing the arrests of American citizens. The State Department at Washington has instructed the American consul-general to insist upon his right to have arrested Americans released at the end of a period of detention of seventy-two hours, or else that they be confronted with formal charges. Under the constitution governing the island it is provided that persons so arrested must be brought before a judge within forty-eight hours and must be confronted with charges within seventy-two hours or be released. But on occasions when the consul-general claimed this privilege for an imprisoned American citizen, the Spanish officials, from the captain-general down, set up the plea that in time of strife like this the civil code is suspended, and with it the privileges claimed.

"Inasmuch as it would amount to a total remuneration of the benefits derived from the Cushing protocol to accept this view (the protocol was drawn to meet just such conditions as now exist on the island), the Department of State has stedfastly insisted upon claiming the right to have charges preferred against imprisoned Americans. The practise of Spanish officials has not been consistent, for in some instances they have been allowed the justice of our claims and have discharged or tried the persons in whose behalf complaint is made, but in others they have ignored our representations, and the indications are that they will yield the point only under strong pressure."—*The News, New Haven.*

Abandoned Citizenship.—"The question of Dr. Ruiz's citizenship has also been the subject of discussion between the administration and its consular representative in Havana. Officials of the State Department say General Lee should have judged in the beginning of the case whether or not the United States representative should intervene. The consular regulations under which General Lee is guided in such matters read:—

"'The right of a citizen to claim protection is founded upon the correlative right of the Government to claim his allegiance and support. Where a citizen, therefore, has resided abroad for a long period of time under such circumstances as to warrant the inference that he has practically abandoned his country, consuls may withhold their intervention pending instructions of the legation or of the Department of State.'

"It is thus left discretionary with the consul officer to decide whether or not the case is one in which he shall intervene. Dr. Ruiz, an officer of the State Department said to me, left this country in 1880 to take up his residence in Cuba, began and continued the practise of his profession there, and failed to retain an official residence in the United States, and, so far as the department is informed, has never again been in the United States, except, perhaps, on a short visit.

"This official told me there were several cases of like character [Sanguilly is said to have secured naturalization papers "between revolutions" in Cuba] out of which had grown claims which have been presented to the Madrid Government. He thinks that when the claims come before a commission for settlement, the long residence of the Cuban-Americans in their native land, with the fact of the practise of their professions there, will show that they have never had any intention to return to the United States, and they therefore have abandoned their citizenship."—*Washington Correspondence, New York Herald.*

An American Released.—"The case that enlisted the special efforts of Consul-General Lee was that of Charles Franklin Scott,

THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD.
—*The Times, Pittsburg.*

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an American, who was arrested on the 8th instant, and his vigorous action resulted in compliance with his demand, thus proving not only that the consul-general has manfully performed his duty, but that the President and Secretary of State have heartily sustained him. In the wild and confusing rumors which come from Havana, especially through the fake newspapers of New York, there is no limit to Cuban reports which are purely imaginary. Unfortunately, the outrages committed in Cuba by the Spanish authorities, involving a number of American citizens, give color to these extravagant reports, but it is entirely safe to assume that Consul-General Lee will remain at Cuba until the new Administration comes in, and that, alike under Cleveland and under McKinley, the powers of the Government will be exhausted to protect the rights of American citizens against the fiendish brutality of General Weyler."—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

Ample Warrant for an Ultimatum.—"If we were dealing with any other nation we might trust to the slow steps of ordinary international intercourse. But the treachery of the Spaniards has been exhibited so often during this war, and the perfectly proper representations of the United States Government have been so often met by falsehood and evasion, that Mr. Olney would find ample warrant for putting his demands in the shape of an ultimatum to Madrid. If Ruiz has been murdered—and amid the farrago of nonsense from Cuba there exists abundant proof that he was murdered—the American people will not be satisfied with anything short of speedy and full reparation.

"Mr. Olney's feeling that the McKinley Administration should be free to deal with the Cuban problem in its own way is admirable, but there is no reason to suppose that any action he might take in defense of the lives of American citizens and the punishment of cold-blooded and cowardly murder would be distasteful either to Major McKinley or to Mr. Sherman."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

"Consul-General Lee is not the man to be browbeaten or bluffed by the Spanish authorities. If he have the strong backing of his Government that the American people insist he must have, he will protect Americans in Cuba or appeal to his Government to intercede by force. The present Administration has but a few days more in which to dawdle with the Cuban question. Thank heaven, the next Administration will be sufficiently American to demand and secure the protection of Americans in Cuba or strike a blow that will leave Spain a Cubaless nation. It is high time to find out whether Americans are being murdered in Cuba or not. More power to General Lee, and may he exercise it to the honor and credit of his country."—*The Journal, Detroit.*

"We denounce the Christian powers of Europe for their indifference to the sufferings of the Armenians and Christians in Crete caused by the tyranny of the Turk, but there is not a great power in Europe that would suffer its own citizens to endure what American citizens have had inflicted on them in Cuba without calling Spain to account for her atrocities."—*The Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester, N. Y.*

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

THE progress and value of civil-service reform have been debated with vigor in connection with the advent of a new national Administration, and reports of the civil-service commissions of the United States and of Chicago have aided the discussion. The latter report has attracted special attention from the success declared to have been attained in city government by the application of strict civil-service law to appointments. The commission for the United States reviews the extension of the classified service and suggests necessary amplifications to make reform complete. Sharp criticisms of civil-service reform have been lately indulged in by members of Congress, notably Mr. Grosvenor (Rep.), of Ohio, and the system is believed to be under attack in the New York legislature.

The Federal Civil Service.—"Some of the figures in the report of the civil-service commission are interesting. They show that the number of places of all kinds in the civil service of the Federal Government has reached the enormous total of 178,717, the aggregate compensation of which is $100,000,000 a year. How far the extension of the civil-service-reform rules has covered these places is shown in the statement that 87,107 have been regularly classified under the regulations of the commission.

"Of the 91,617 places which have not been taken within the province of the commission, about 66,000 are postmasters of the fourth class, leaving upward of 25,000 places of all other kinds not covered by the rules at this time. These include many which are subject to classification, together with nearly 9,000 laborers or workmen and 2,000 Indians in the Indian service, so that the number of offices that may be filled by the President, the heads of departments, and lower officials throughout the country probably does not exceed 10,000, outside of the small post-offices.

"These will not go very far in meeting the demand of Republican workers for rewards under the McKinley Administration, and the extent of this demand may be judged from the estimate that the State of Ohio alone has furnished not fewer than 8,000 applications for offices. It is evident that there is going to be a vast deal of disappointment this year if the new Administration shall maintain the present civil-service regulations intact."—*The Bulletin (Rep.), Philadelphia.*

Commission Abreast of the Times.—"The thirteenth annual report of the civil-service commission, which has just been submitted to the President, states that, during the last four years, removals from competitive positions in the classified departmental service at Washington have been less than two per cent. On the other hand, the removals in the unclassified service have amounted in the same period of time to fifty per cent. It would be interesting to learn definitely whether this great difference is due to the fact that the persons brought in through examinations are more efficient than the others, or whether the removals from the unclassified positions have been made 'for other causes than the good of the service.' It is expected that new regulations will effect promotions wholly on merit, and that removals and reductions will be made only for satisfactory causes.

"Inasmuch as the number of Presidential offices is steadily increasing, it will soon become impossible for the Executive branch of the national Government to attend to all the matters of detail required for the filling of these offices. That is to say, according to the report, a change in this important matter is rapidly becoming necessary, and consequently a repeal of the four years' tenure laws. When this change has been made, when the fourth-class post-offices are included in the classification by Executive order, as they may be, and when the new regulations, above referred to, are in successful operation, it is stated that the reforms in Executive civil service will be complete. . . .

"With regard to examinations, special efforts have been made to keep them as practical as possible. To this end, in some of the new classified positions, such as are related to the mechanical trades, for instance, new elements in examination have been introduced—experience, character as a workman, age, and physical condition. 'It is proposed,' says the report, 'to have no educational test, or one with a very light weight, where educational qualifications are not required.'"—*The Spy (Rep.), Worcester, Mass.*

Congress Against Civil-Service Law.—"*The Enquirer's* authority for the statement that a majority of Congress has been against the civil-service law for ten years, is in the individual expressions of Congressmen. 'Reform' is a word which has terror for legislators in their public speeches, but it is notorious that the average Congressman regards the present civil-service system as a humbug. The best evidence of this is in the fact that Congress does not apply it to its own enormous official establishment [officers and clerks]. It is a mistake to say that 'every Congress for the last fourteen years has voted for it.' Appropriations have been made to pay the expenses and salaries of the civil-service commission and assistants, but that is only a matter of providing means for carrying into effect existing law. Everybody knows that for the last four years, and possibly for the last twelve years, it would have been utterly useless for Congress to repeal or seriously modify the civil-service law. One man with a veto, and the general force of Executive influence, has stood in the way. The point *The Enquirer* has made is that if the President and Congress are in line the law can be repealed or amended.

"Granting that Major McKinley is enthusiastic in all that he has said about civil-service reform, it does not follow that he subscribes to all the extremes which the present Administration has

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carried out. The constitutional lodgment of power in the matter of appointments is in the Executive, and when a few months' experience after the 4th of March shows practically the extent to which Mr. Cleveland has attempted to reform the Administration of his successor, there will be a commotion that virtuous phrases can not allay."—*The Enquirer* (*Dem.*), *Cincinnati.*

The Merit System in Chicago.—"The second annual report of the civil-service commission at Chicago, just issued, makes a good showing of the practical application of the reform system in that city. The Illinois civil-service act gives the commission the power of investigation into the conduct and action of appointees, and it has been so used as to be of great benefit to the service of the city. Assistance was rendered to the commission by the Civic Federation and the Citizens' Association of Chicago, and many irregularities and positive violations of law were discovered. The removals and convictions thus obtained have had a salutary effect. . . .

The Illinois act is very stringent in its provisions. For instance, it subjects every position in the service below the mayor, including laborers, to competitive tests, and requires the appointment of the person standing highest in the examination, not giving a choice from among three, as in the Federal system. On this point the commission says that it is unanimously of the opinion that the objection that the act is too stringent is not well founded. It adds: 'The act as it stands has been pronounced by those most competent to judge the best law yet passed by any legislature upon the subject of which it treats, and it is believed that it will, if properly enforced, fully accomplish the purpose for which it was enacted.'

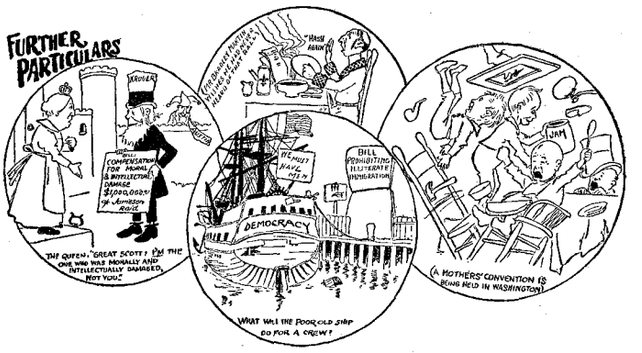
"It is to be hoped that the law will be permitted to stand until further experience shall show where it can be changed to advantage. An attempt is being made by the politicians to defeat the system, but they should remember that Chicago at the election gave a majority of 50,000 in favor of the adoption of the law."—*The Times* (*Ind.*), *Washington.*

"Two points in the Chicago system are unknown elsewhere. One is that an appointment goes to the applicant standing highest in the competitive examination. The second is that no removal of an appointee under the rules can be made except for cause upon written charges and after an opportunity to be heard in his own defense. The charges are investigated by the commission, and its finding is final. Both of these provisions have so far worked well. The latter has had, of course, but a limited application, as the number of appointments under the rules have as yet yielded but few removals. Our own judgment is that the principle governing removals is a mistaken one, but the experiment with it will be interesting.

"The Chicago commission has had precisely the experience that every like body has had which has honestly and vigorously enforced the merit system. The good officers like it; the bad ones don't. The appointing officers have been freed from pressure and left with time for their really public duties. The appointees have gained in character, efficiency, self-respect, and sense of responsibility. They owe their appointment to no one but themselves, feel that they can keep their places as long as they do their work well, pay no political assessments, and vote as they please."—*The Times* (*Dem.*), *New York.*

"Practicable" Civil Service in New York State.—"This civil-service clause of the Constitution which the commission [civil-service commission of New York State] justly criticizes reads: 'Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State, and of all the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness to be ascertained so far as practicable by examinations which so far as practicable shall be competitive. . . . Laws shall be made to provide for the enforcement of this section.' Now it may well be argued that it would exhaust the resources of 'a Philadelphia lawyer' or any other conceded expert in the elucidation of phrases to determine the true inwardness of the word 'practicable,' as employed in this clause of the Constitution. The civil-service commission well characterizes it as 'elastic.' Any attempt to show precisely what it means, to give what might be called a scientific definition of the word, must fail. The result is that the commission is embarrassed and that the friends of the spoils system see in their embarrassment reason for taking heart. These people who would fain set back the hand on the dial of civil-service reform are hoping against hope to extort from some court an interpretation of the word 'practicable' which shall enable them to defy the Constitution and bring civil-service reform to grief."—*The Post-Express* (*Ind.*), *Rochester, N. Y.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.



—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

A CABINET OF "J'S."

IT will hardly do to call the new cabinet a set of jays, under any construction of that phrase. But it will be a J body as well as notable for its Mc's. There are in the list:—

J. Sherman.
L. J. Gage.
J. D. Long.
J. J. McKenna.
J. A. Gary.
J. J. McCook.

General Alger's name contains no J, but it has the "J" sound sure enough.—*The Record, Boston.*

WHEN MARIA JANE IS MAYOR.

WHEN Maria Jane's elected to the mayoralty chair,
There'll be many wrongs corrected that are now apparent there.
The sidewalks will be carpeted, the streets swept thrice a day,
The alleys be as fragrant as fields of new-mown hay.

What with parties and receptions and occasionally a ball,
There will be a transformation around the City Hall.
And each ward in the city will be represented then
By lovely alderwomen and not horrid aldermen.

When Maria Jane is mayor, none but ladies will, of course,
Be appointed members of the city police force,
And in their bloomer uniforms they'll look so very sweet,
The gang to be arrested will consider it a treat.

The stores will be compelled to have a bargain sale each day,
And for chewing-gum and soda you will not be asked to pay.
Oh, great reforms will be projected, all the wrongs will be corrected
When Maria Jane's elected to the mayoralty chair.

—*William West, in Chicago Record.*

"GOOD 'NUFF,"

—*The Plain Dealer, Cleveland.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

MUSICAL AND UNMUSICAL NATIONS.

WHY are some nations more musical than others? In what traits of national character must we seek an explanation of the great and strange differences of musical taste? No theoretical writer on music, no composer, has ever treated this interesting psychological problem with the elaborateness and profundity which it clearly requires.

Rubinstein, in the autobiography which he dictated for a Russian historical periodical, adverted to the musical status of the leading nations, and, in his usual savage way, offended many schools of music by a classification which seemed arbitrary and unfair. He expressed the opinion that the predominance in Europe of Bismarckism on the one hand and of Wagnerism on the other, when all ideals are turned upside down, makes the period a critical one for music. While the technical side of the art has made gigantic strides, creativeness and originality have disappeared, according to him, for an indefinite time. But in spite of this, here is what Rubinstein found to be the actual state of affairs with reference to music:

"Germany, after all, remains the most musical nation in the world. If we are to express it in percentages, we find that, while the German music-lovers constitute 50 per cent. of the total number, the French constitute 16 per cent., and the English (the most unmusical portion of mankind) 2 per cent. Even the Americans love and appreciate music far more than the English. In spite of their extreme cordiality toward me personally, I am bound to say that the English neither feel nor comprehend anything in music. Real music exists only in Germany—I mean high, serious music; in France they have but one form of music, which is finely developed and much valued, but it is not to be compared with the German standard and culture."

The musical critic of the St. Petersburg *Novosti*, in referring to Rubinstein's summary judgment, points out that he attempts no critical analysis or explanation of the alleged differences. Rubinstein was an acute observer and he enjoyed rare opportunities for studying audiences of various nationalities; but he attempted no philosophical explanation of his recorded impressions. The *Novosti* writer tries to deal with the subject in his own way, and we quote as follows from his article, translating his words rather freely:

"How, indeed, are we to account for the astonishing differences admitted even by those who are not prepared to accept Rubinstein's mathematical estimate? Evidently it is not merely a question of degrees of culture and intellectual development. No one will contend that the English are inferior to the Germans in the matter of education and general development. Still more preposterous would it be to deny that the English have artistic genius and esthetic proclivities, since it is they who have given the world a Milton, a Shakespeare, and a Byron. It is only in the plastic arts, and especially in music, that the English have failed to produce international celebrities equal to those produced by the German and French. Must we seek the reason in the physiological and psychological conditions of the national life, in the character and temperament of the people, in the natural surroundings, environment, and mode of life?

"Undoubtedly, all these factors are very important, and can not be ignored in a thorough study of the problem. But it seems to us that the controlling, the greatest influence must be attributed to the social and political conditions under which the English have developed their national characteristics. We know that politically England is the most advanced country in the world, that nowhere are the institutions and governmental arrangements more fully and firmly established, that nowhere is the individual freer in the exercise of his faculties and the manifestations of his nature. In England personality finds complete expression and satisfaction in political and social existence. There are no restraints, no artificial and oppressive prohibitions which hamper the individual member of society. These conditions have imparted to the national character that positiveness, that sober rationality, that confidence and independence, which, as we all have come to recognize, distinguish the English. The English have no occasion and no need to retire into the world of dreams, illusions, and imaginings. They are too practical and their energies are absorbed by their activity in the political and social sphere.

"The exact opposite is found in Germany—in the Germany of the pre-Bismarck period, according to Rubinstein. Here is what Rubinstein said of the conditions under which German music attained its highest degree of perfection: 'The existence of nearly forty courts was extremely favorable to the encouragement of the arts and the intellect. Each court tried to compete with and outdo the others in patronizing and promoting science and esthetics. So far as intellectual culture is concerned, the divided Germany offered a better atmosphere than United Germany.' The triumph of the policy of 'iron and blood,' however important politically, was a blow to the spiritual life of the nation. The new Germany has less leisure, less inclination to sentimental indulgence, less interest in the world of dreams and fancies. That is why we have witnessed a decline in German music, a neglect of the art realms."

The writer goes on to develop the idea that beauty, and especially beauty in music, is most cherished when and where it affords a means of escape from the sordid and narrow world of reality, in a political sense. Where there is no freedom for the citizen, no large and rich social life, there is an irrepressible impulse to retire into the ideal world—the freer world of sound, color, and imagination. Applying this theory to Russian conditions, the writer continues:

"We do not love music so much as the art-world, the world which allows us to forget the ugliness of the real world. It is the intoxication that we seek, the emancipation from the burdens and restraints of real life. Sports, gambling, licentiousness, and vice are the coarser and lower methods of obtaining relief from the misery of reality, and those are happy and exceptionally gifted who can find satisfaction and spiritual rest in beauty, in art, in the contemplation of ideal things. If beauty in music is not intellectually appreciated by many, emotionally it is certainly accessible to all. Music appeals even to those who can not grasp the meaning and significance of the composer's creation. Melody caresses the ear and stirs the emotions. It holds attention captive and diverts it from the prosaic and narrow world."

The writer claims that close investigation would corroborate the theory that oppression, suffering, and misery have always inspired and been helpful to art, while prosperity, political activity, and peaceful industry have been the causes of esthetic decadence. He is not ready to say that humanity has lost more than it has gained from the conquest of political and social freedom, and that England and united Germany have not been compensated for their artistic decline. He simply points out what he considers a historic and psychological fact.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICA'S LITERARY SERVITUDE.

LAST month *The Bookman* published the lists of the six best selling books, as indicated by booksellers' reports from nine different cities in the United States. The London *Academy* analyzes and comments on these lists. Six books by British writers ("Kate Carnegie," "Sentimental Tommy," "The Seven Seas," "Margaret Ogilvy," "The Seats of the Mighty," "Days of Auld Lang Syne") are mentioned, in the aggregate, fifty-nine times by the twenty-five booksellers; while the six American books selling best ("King Noanett," "That First Affair," "The Country of the Pointed Firs," "The Hon. Peter Stirling," "Marm Lisa," "Child World") are mentioned, in the aggregate, twenty-seven times. A British book ranks first in sixteen lists, an American book first in but nine lists. We note, however, that most of this discrepancy is due to two books, "Kate Carnegie" and "Sentimental Tommy." If they were dropped, the British books

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would still be ahead, but only a trifle ahead, of American books.

Referring to these lists, which it reproduces in full, *The Academy* comments as follows:

"They are worth study, for they show the hold which British books have obtained over the American reading public. This is a greater hold than can be realized by any one who does not see from week to week, and month to month, the American critical papers and also the magazinicles, the 'Chap-books,' and the 'Fly-leaves,' that flutter down like punctual migrants on London editors' tables. These are American in form. Their paper and type, their *tout ensemble* are American; but they open on the names and extracts which we were all reading a fortnight ago. The hand is the hand of Esau, but the voice is the voice of Jacob. And the wonder grows that a nation of eager readers should be depending so largely for its entertainment upon the writers of another nation, even allowing for the unity of speech that exists between England and America. Never, certainly, has one country supplied another with new literature at the rate and in the volume that England is supplying the United States. Never has one country fastened on and studied the current literature of another country with the generous eagerness of America buying the literature of England. Observe, we are speaking strictly of current literature. The devotion of Americans to our classics is devotion to what is their own. The astonishing thing is, that American readers look to England for ephemeral as well as classical literature. Over there, the book of the hour and the book of the century are alike English. One understands why Shakespeare has not been ousted by an American genius; but why is there so much room for Ian Maclaren and Mr. Barrie? Why, moreover, is no literary happening in London, no bubble reputation, no quarrel of author and publisher, no rivalries of editors, no personal peculiarity of a second-rank writer too remote or trivial to be paragraphed with gusto in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia? We write broadly; not forgetting American writers, but rather remembering them with compassion. For surely the lists printed by *The Bookman* compel compassion for the American story-writer who remains in America. Ah, but how seldom he does remain there! Mr. Henry James, and Mr. Marion Crawford, and Mr. Harold Frederic, and Mr. Bret Harte, and Mark Twain, and John Oliver Hobbes are all in Europe!"

AN EXTRACT FROM IBSEN'S LATEST WORK.

THE general plot of "John Gabriel Borkman" was given in our columns January 16, from the London *Saturday Review*. *The Dial* (Chicago, January 16) also gives a lengthy description of the play together with the translations of several passages, one of which we reproduce. It occurs toward the close of the play. *Borkman*, after his release from prison, where he has been confined for five years for the embezzlement of bank funds, has passed eight additional years as a voluntary prisoner in an upper room in his own house. At the end of that period he leaves the house in a sort of frenzy for the free air. *Ella Rentheim*, whose love he had thrown aside for the sake of riches, follows him, and, as it is a cold winter night, endeavors to persuade him to return. He refuses and rushes into the forest, she following. He sinks upon a rustic bench, a dying man, with senses preternaturally quickened. Then follows this scene:

Borkman.—Ella! Do you see the mountain ranges there, far over yonder, one behind the other? They rise, they, tower. There is my deep, my infinite, my inexhaustible kingdom.

Ella Rentheim.—Ah, but there comes an icy blast from that kingdom, John.

Borkman.—That blast is the breath of life to me, it comes like a greeting from my trusty spirits. I see them, the buried millions; I feel the veins of metal, they stretch out their bent, branching, enticing arms toward me. I saw them before me like shades endowed with life—that night when I stood in the bank vault, candle in hand. You sought to be free then, and I tried to free you. But I could not. The treasure sank again into the depths [stretching forth his hands]. But I will whisper it to you here amid the peace of night. I love you as you lie there deep and dark in the semblance of death. I love you, wealth yearning for life, with all your shining train of power and glory I love you, love you, love you!

Ella Rentheim [with quiet, growing feeling].—Yes, your affections are still set down there, John, they were always there. But up here in the light of day, there was a warm living human heart that beat for you. And you crushed that heart. Ah, more than that—tenfold worse—you sold it for—for——

Borkman [shivering as with the cold].—For the sake of the kingdom, and the power, and the glory—you mean?

Ella Rentheim.—Yes, I mean that. I told you this evening once before. You slew affection in the woman who loved you, and whom you loved in return—as far as you could love any one [with upraised arm]. And therefore I foretell you this, John Gabriel Borkman, you will never win the prize you craved for that deed. You will never enter triumphant into your cold and gloomy kingdom!

Borkman [staggers to the bench and sits heavily down].—I almost fear that you are right in your prophecy, Ella.

Ella Rentheim [sitting beside him].—You must not *fear* it, John. It would be the best thing that could happen to you.

Borkman [with a cry, putting his hand to his breast].=Ah!—Now it let me go.

Ella Rentheim [shaking him].—What was it, John?

Borkman [falling against the arm of the bench].—It was a hand of ice, that plucked at my heart.

Ella Rentheim.—John, did you feel that icy hand for the first time now?

Borkman [muttering].—No. No hand of ice. It was a hand of metal. [He sinks wholly down upon the bench.]

NEGRO POETS.

THE recent publication of a volume of verse by Paul Dunbar has been quite generally commented upon as the first exhibition by an American negro of innate literary talent. Mr. Howells, in his introduction to the book, lays stress upon this point, and tho he calls to mind Dumas and Pushkin, dismisses them with the remark that they were mulattoes, while Dunbar is a full-blooded negro.

If, however, we are to credit John Edward Bruce, who writes in the Boston *Evening Transcript*, Dunbar is by no means the first of his race to evince marked literary talent and poetical skill. He observes that the black race has for centuries been prominent in literature, science, and the arts. He quotes Leo Africanus to prove that Timbuctoo was the seat of very considerable culture in the sixteenth century, and "an eminent English writer" (name not given) to show that Africa was once the nursery of science and literature, to which the Greeks and Romans made pilgrimage. Coming down to more modern dates, Mr. Bruce tells us of certain poets from whose writings he furnishes extracts:

"The first negro poet to attract the attention of the American public, and whose genius and cleverness won her an international reputation and the friendship of the most distinguished people of her day, on both sides of the Atlantic, was Phillis Wheatly, the little African waif whose history is not unknown to the people of Boston, among whom she obtained her first impressions, and grew to womanhood under the beneficent influences and Christian sympathy of the good family whose name she bore. No article on negro poets would be complete without some reference to this remarkable young woman, who in that early day did so much to destroy the general impression that the negro was incapable of the higher intellectual development.

"To give the reader some idea of her remarkable talents and breadth of thought, we quote here a stanza from the following poem by Miss Wheatly. It is entitled 'The Providence of God.' It reveals considerable ability and no mean power of expression:

Arise, my soul, on wings enraptured rise,
To praise the Monarch of the earth and skies,
Whose goodness and beneficence appear
As round its center moves the rolling year,
Or when the morning glows with rosy charms,
Or the sun slumbers in the ocean's arms.

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Of light divine be a rich portion lent,
To guide my soul and favor my intent.
Celestial Muse, my arduous flight sustain
And raise my mind to a seraphic strain.

"The celebrated Dr. Madden has translated from the Spanish a number of poems of rare merit which were composed by a slave in the West Indies, whose name could not be revealed at the time they were given to the public (some time in 1830). The then secretary of the Anti-slavery Society had in his possession both the name of the writer and the original manuscript, of which the following lines to Calumny are a copy:

Silence audacious wickedness which aims
At honor's breast or strikes with driftless breath.
The lightest word that's spoken thus defames,
And where it falls inflicts a moral death.

If with malign, deliberate intent
The shaft is sped, the bow that vibrates yet
One day will hurt the hand by which 't is sent
And leave a wound its malice justly met.

"Alberry A. Whitman, an American negro clergyman, and now a resident of Texas, has written and published a work called 'The Rape of Florida,' from which we take the following extract from Canto I., entitled

THE SLAVE'S SONG.

The negro slave by Suwanee's river sang;
Well pleased, he listened to his echoes ringing,
For in his heart a secret comfort sprang
When Nature seemed to join his mournful singing
To mem'ry's cherished objects fondly clinging;
His bosom felt the sunset's patient glow,
And spirit whispers into weird life springing
Allured to worlds he trusted yet to know,
And lightened for a while life's burdens here below."

The following is given as a sample of the dialect verses written by Prof. Daniel Webster Davis, of Richmond.

BAKIN AND GREENS.

Yo' may tell me ob pastries and fine oyster patties,
Ob salads and crowkets an' Boston baked beans.
But dar's nuffin so temptin' to dis nigger's palate
As a big slice ob bakin and plenty ob greens.

Jes bile 'em right down, so dey'll melt when yo' eat 'em;
Hab a big streak ob fat an' a small streak o' lean;
Dar's nuffin on earf yo' kin fix up to beat 'em,
Fur de king ob all dishes am bakin and greens.

Den take some good co'hnmeal and sif' it and pat it,
An' put it in de ashes wid nuffin between;
Den blow off de ashes and set right down at it,
For dar's nuffin like ashcake wid bakin and greens.

'Twill take de ole mammies to fix 'em up greasy,
Wid a lot of good likker and dumplin's between,
Take all yo' fine eatin', I won't be uneasy,
If yo'll gimme dat bakin wid plenty ob greens.

Rich folks in dar kerrage may frow de dust on me;
But how kin I envy dem men of big means.
Dey may hab de dispepsey and do' dey may scorn me,
Dey can't enjoy bakin wid a dish ob good greens.

You may put me in rags, fill my cup up wid sorrow;
Let joy be a stranger, and trouble my dreams,
But I still will be smilin', no pain kin I borrow,
Ef you lebe me dat bakin wid plenty ob greens.

Other extracts are given by Mr. Bruce from "Lays in Summer Lands," by J. Willis Menard, and from the "Death and Burial of Moses," by Frances Ellen Watkins Harper. He adds that a collection of the best writings of the race in this country has been made and will soon be published in book form.

In this connection it may be of interest to note what some of the critics say of Mr. Dunbar's book of poems. *The Dial* (Chicago) speaks of his work (aside from the dialect verse, on which it expresses no opinion) as "in no way distinguishable from the effusions of minor poets everywhere," as "correct and cultured" and "deserving of respect," but hardly justifying Mr. Howells's words of praise.

The Critic speaks of the same portion of the book as having "a frigidity of correctness, like the studied dictionary English of a foreigner." In the purely negro dialect verses, *The Critic* thinks, Mr. Dunbar shows a firm grasp on the characteristics of his race and its frank enjoyment of life, and here his promise and power lie.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN SPELLING REFORM.

THERE is an important gain and an important loss to be noted in the movement for spelling reform. The gain lies in the fact that interest has been awakened among the manufacturers in the commercial advantages to be derived from a simplification of our written language. The loss is in the fact that American publishers are beginning to make concessions to English readers by printing books that follow the English spelling of such words as labor, mold, etc. On this latter phase of the subject we find Mr. W. D. Howells quoted as follows in an article by another writer in *The Typographical Journal* (Indianapolis, February 1). Referring to the concession just noted, Mr. Howells says:

"It would be quite impossible for one of us to be printed in England without a *u* in his mold; but Messrs. Appleton are right all the same, and I should not grieve if we all conformed to the English standard of orthography, since they are too wrong-headed to conform to ours. If there were any principle at stake I should grieve very much, but there is no principle whatever. I think it is more reasonable to spell the debatable words as we spell them, but it is not so much more reasonable as to justify us in the diversity. If it were the beginning of a spelling reform I would not abandon it, but it is nothing of the kind. It is simply a difference of drawing in the species of picture-writing which our orthography really is. So long as we spell tough, and through, and cough, and thought, and though, as we do, what can we possibly gain by drawing traveller *traveler*, and honour *honor*, and phial *vial?* We may say that the English drawing is archaic, but that is not true if all the present millions of British subjects draw these words so. Or if t is archaic in a certain sense, why our orthography is nothing but a mass of tradition, anyhow, a mere heap of usage. At every moment it insults the reason and outrages common sense, and it is not worth while to insist upon varying it without meaning to better it. . . . No doubt when we really give our minds to spelling our words instead of drawing them as we do now, we shall beat the English as thoroughly as we do now in the use of ill for sick."

The writer in *The Typographical Journal* confirms the report regarding American publishers. He says:

"The English people have no desire whatever, or but very little —and that on the part of the reformers—for our 'improvements,' and in the course of earning my daily bread I have learned that the American publisher with a branch house in England accedes to a large degree to English demands that the orthography of his books conform to their ideas. Our publishers have produced far better dictionaries than have been printed in Great Britain, but what of that when we find such a scholar as Dr. J. A. H. Murray, who is at the head of the staff now compiling the New English Dictionary at the Clarendon Press, Oxford University, delivering himself of such a sentiment as the following: 'I protest strongly against the vulgar and unscholarly habit of omitting *e* from abridgement, acknowledgement, judgement, lodgement—which is against all analogy, etymology, or orthoëpy, since elsewhere *g* is hard in English when not followed by *e* or *i*. I think the University [or Clarendon] Press ought to set a scholarly example, instead of following the ignorant to do ill, for the sake of saving four *e's*. The word judgement has been spelt in the Revised Version correctly—evidently in fear of divine judgement.' This knocks reform into a cocked hat. . . . I remember reading in the public prints that when the last census was taken in England the question was raised in the House of Commons why the word laborer was spelled without a *u* in the official reports in some table matter, and I also know that the London agent of a big publishing firm in New York urged that in a certain work, which was expected to have a large sale in Great Britain, the spelling should be made to conform to English ideas; otherwise the book would be looked at askance and perhaps fall flat."

Referring to the fact that the subject of spelling reform was to be brought up at the recent National Association of Manufacturers, held in Philadelphia, *The Press* of that city remarked: "If the reform is taken up seriously by such hard-headed, practical men as constitute the membership in this convention, the spelling-

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reform movement will receive the greatest impetus and most substantial aid that has yet befallen it." We have before us a copy of the written address to the convention which called forth this remark. It was written by Albert Herbert, president of the Hub Gore-Makers of Boston, and signed by many other members of the national association. It begins by reference to the great advantage which Germany secured in international trade by adopting the metric system in 1871, and then goes on to observe that still more important than a world-system of weights and measures is a common language for commercial purposes. At this point we quote:

"The English tongue, quite as much as the English people, is distinguished throughout the world for qualities which adapt it above all others to be the trade language of the world. Statistics show that English *alone* of the seven great languages of Europe has been gaining rapidly in this competition. The following table is significant of the immense advantages enjoyed by English-speaking traders because of these great qualities in their mother-tongue. One of the greatest authorities of Germany, our greatest rival, when discussing among Germans a common trade language, said that it was fortunate for the rest of Europe that the English had not freed their language, as they easily might have done, from certain irregularities and absurdities which were the chief obstacles to its general acquirement and use by foreigners. With such changes, which experience of other nations had shown to be entirely practicable, English would have no serious competitor in the struggle for supremacy as the common language in which all civilized nations would soon come to transact all their international business. This opinion has been confirmed by all who have examined the subject, and there seems no possible room to doubt its correctness. For us to fail to utilize so powerful an agent for extending our commerce would be as shortsighted as to have confined ourselves to the use of water power after the invention of steam, or as now to rest content with the wonderful work accomplished by that great labor-saver and to ignore the advantages of electricity. . . .

"The justifications of the theory that the English language is seemingly destined to be the trade tongue of the commercial world, may be found in many directions. Statistics abundantly prove it. It is a significant fact that Mulhall's table of the increase and decline in the use of the world-leading languages between 1801 and 1890, shows that no language has gained except English, which has grown from 12.7 to 27.7; *i.e.*, comparing 1890 with 1801, no other language except German could show 100 per cent. of use, while English has the marvelous record of 216 per cent. If such an advance is made in competition with German, French, and other tongues which are free from the worst faults of English, how readily might English become the trade tongue of the commercial world if the barriers of idiosyncracy were removed, and it ceased to be the most wasteful and puzzling of all civilized languages, when printed or written. The spoken language is conceded to be the best, easiest, and most practical. It is a disgrace that other nations say with perfect truth, that English speakers reduce their language to writing in the most wasteful, slovenly, unsystematic, unscientific manner of any of the seven great languages of commerce to-day.

SIR MICHAEL MULHALL'S TABLE OF THE INCREASE OR DECLINE IN THE LEADING EUROPEAN LANGUAGES FROM 1801 TO 1890.

	1801	1890
English	12.7	27.7
French	19.4	12.7
German	18.7	18.7
Italian	9.3	8.3
Spanish	16.2	10.7
Portuguese	4.7	3.2
Russian	19.0	18.7
	100	100

"The following extracts are taken from the education reports of Japan:

"Number of pupils in the school of Japan studying the Japanese language, 29,770; English, 20,628; German, 1,218; French, 820; Russian, 97, etc. Number of hours per week devoted to Japanese and Chinese language and literature, 5. Number of hours per week devoted to English language and literature, 6.

"The Emperor of China, in 1896, ordered the English language taught in the schools throughout that empire. As it is now printed and written, two years' time of each child of their 400,000,000 who learns it will be wasted, and this waste is chiefly our loss, because it delays the spread of English and of English trade."

Browning's Intellectual Equipment.—Dean Farrar, writing about the poet Browning (*Independent*), says that he was the most omnivorous reader he [Farrar] ever met—far more so than Tennyson—and seemed to know something about everything. Dr. Farrar continues:

"I believe that when he was writing 'Sordello' he exhausted every book in the British Museum which touched on the little known story of the Italian poet. The accuracy with which he mastered even the most recondite allusions to his subjects before he fused them together in the crucible of his imagination was most remarkable. His memory, too, was very retentive. He once repeated to me a great part of the poem of poor George Smart on David, which he regarded as reaching a very high poetic level; but he had read everything from Busbequius to Beddoes—for whom he told me he had a very high admiration, when I had quoted to him some lines from his dramas. This accuracy was extended to the minutest and most apparently insignificant details. In Florence it is possible to identify the *very spot* on which he was standing when he bought for a few pence the old paper copy of the trial of Count Guido, which suggested to him his longest, and in some respects most remarkable, poem, 'The Ring and the Book.'"

In the same article, Dr. Farrar speaks of one of Browning's most popular poems as follows:

"Mr. Browning's sense of humor was quick. I once asked him about 'The Steed which brought Good News from Ghent,' and whether the incident had any historic basis; for I told him that a friend of mine had taken very considerable trouble to search various histories and discover whether it was true or not. 'No,' he said; 'the whole poem was purely imaginary. I had had a long voyage in a sailing-vessel (I think it was from Messina to Naples), and being rather tired of the monotony, thought of a good horse of mine, and how much I should enjoy a quick ride. As I could not ride in reality, I thought that I would enjoy a ride in imagination'; and he then and there wrote that most popular of his lyrics."

NOTES.

ACCORDING to *The Gallery of Plays and Players*, issued by the publishers of *The Illustrated American*, the American stage is again reacting against the French style. Says *The Gallery*: "The questionable plots, unhealthy sentiment, and tiresome immorality of the Paris stage that have prevailed for many years are giving way to respectability, purity, and an interpretation of the better side of human nature. The French fad has run its course, and, save in rare instances, is no longer in evidence to offend."

A NOVEL entitled "On the Face of the Waters," by Flora Annie Steel, which has just appeared on this side, having already run through several editions in England, has received some remarkably strong commendations from English critics. It is a story of the Indian mutiny, a "most wonderful picture," according to *The Spectator*, one that "has beaten Mr. Kipling on his own ground," according to *The Pall Mall Gazette* and *Daily Chronicle*, and "revealing an extraordinary wealth of descriptive powers," according to *The Academy*.

ANDREW LANG revives a bit of savage criticism of Coventry Patmore, which appeared in *Blackwood's* in 1844, when the poet's first volume of verse appeared. Here is the way the critic began: "In the days of the knout we believe that no such volume as Mr. Coventry Patmore's could have ventured to crawl out of manuscript into print. . . . Our deliberate judgment is, that the weakest inanity ever perpetrated in rime by the vilest poetaster of any former generation becomes masculine verse when contrasted with the nauseous pulings of Mr. Patmore's muse."

SEVERAL stories are told about the trouble in *The Arena* office, which sent that periodical into the hands of a receiver about two months ago. Mr. B. O. Flower, hitherto the editor, sends out an explanation charging that a few stockholders, holding not more than $5,000 out of $100,000 worth of stock, secured temporary control by false promises of capitalistic support for the magazine, and thus buncoed him out of his position. The magazine has been sold at auction for $13,400 to William Craig, of New York, who is thought to have been acting for John D. MacIntyre of this city. It is said, not authoritatively, that John Clark Ridpath, LL.D., and Helen H. Gardener are to conduct it.

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SCIENCE.

WILL A PLUMMET FLOAT AT GREAT DEPTHS?

IT is a popular belief, encouraged by statements in not a few scientific works, that deep-sea sounding is rendered difficult by the fact that at sufficiently great depths the water is dense enough to float a weight. A simple calculation shows that this can not be so, and M. C. E. Guillaume tells us (in *La Nature*, Paris, November 14) how the belief above mentioned arose. He begins by quoting from the "Mathematical and Physical Recreations" of Ozanam, published in 1725, part of an article entitled "To Measure the Depth of the Sea," as follows:

"It is necessary to have a heavy weight attached to a very long cord, and to cause this weight to descend into the sea by letting out the cord continually until the weight will not sink any farther, which will be the case when the weight has reached the bottom of the sea. But the water of the sea bottom may be so dense that an equal volume of it will weigh as much as, and even more than, the plummet with its cord. Then the weight will stop sinking, altho it has not touched bottom.

"Thus we may be deceived when we measure the length of the cord in this case, thinking that it represents the depth of the sea. Therefore, to avoid such a mistake, it is necessary to attach to the end of the same cord another weight heavier than the first, and if this does not drag the cord farther down than the other, this is a sure sign that the length of the cord in the first case is the actual depth of the sea, otherwise a third still heavier weight must be used, and so on until we have two weights that drag down the cord to equal depths, when we may conclude with certainty that this is the depth sought."

On this M. Guillaume comments as follows:

"The error that Ozanam commits is evident: He asserts that the water at the bottom of the sea may attain a density sufficient to hold up a plummet that sinks easily in the neighborhood of the surface; again, he confounds the weight of the plummet with its density, which is, perhaps, only an error in language. The compressibility of water is only about one twenty-thousandth for each atmosphere; it also diminishes as the pressure increases, so that at a depth of 30 kilometers [19 miles] its density would be increased by less than a tenth; it would then be sufficient to attach to the end of the sounding-line a body whose density is 1.2 to be certain that it will not be stopped by the increase of the water's density.

"When I read for the first time the statement thus made by Ozanam I put it down as a simple absurdity, and I thought of it no more until one day the reason of it was made clear to me by a fact related to me by Dr. Gustave Le Bon. When sailors haul up a sounding-line the work is easy when the weight is still at a great depth, but when it approaches the surface a greater and greater effort must be used, so that finally the work begun by one man requires the united efforts of two for its completion. The result is that sailors get the impression that the weight attached to the line is powerfully upborne by the water at great depths, and that it may reach a depth where it would float. Ozanam doubtless knew of this fact and the conclusion that sailors draw from it, and it was to account for it that he gave the reason that has been quoted above.

"The problem that now presents itself is the following: Why does a plummet situated at a great depth require less effort to haul it up than when it is near the surface? We must cast aside the theory that the cord floats the weight; it occupies but a small space and its density is too near that of the water to exert any appreciable influence.

"But there is another factor that may have the greatest influence on the maximum effort necessary to raise the weight—that is, the elasticity of the cord. When the line is not very long, the pull that is applied at its upper end is transmitted immediately and as a whole to the weight that it supports, which undergoes without reduction the acceleration corresponding to the sum of the forces that act on it. It assumes, in a very brief time, the exact speed of the hand that pulls on the cord, and its movement is made up of a series of jerks with variable velocity, separated by intervals of rest. The acceleration thus communicated to it, while requiring all the force corresponding to that indicated by the elementary laws of mechanics, produces in the direction of its movement an intermittent resistance that requires an additional, and by no means negligeable, expenditure of work.

"At great depths, on the contrary, the movement communicated to the cord produces a simple increase of tension; this wave of traction is transmitted to the weight gradually, with considerable modification, and there is always an appreciable interval between the time of application of the force and the time when the pull is felt by the weight. The cord being imperfectly elastic and often inclined, the wave of traction is rapidly modified, so that it reaches the weight completely deformed and very much spread out. Beyond a certain length, the waves do not even arrive separately. The action of the cord on the weight is constant, and the speed with which the latter is raised is consequently regular. There is no acceleration and the weight rises smoothly.

"It must also be noted that even if the movement of water around the plummet can take a form of equilibrium, there is great advantage in making the movement uniform, since the resistance of the liquid is proportional to the square of the velocity; and it is well known that, for the same average speed, the best arrangement from the point of view of resistance is to have the speed constant, if the resistance varies as a power higher than the first.

"We see then that the work at the upper end of the line is necessarily less for an equal advance, if the weight is at a great depth, than if it is near the surface, but above all the maximum effort is greatly diminished by the fact that an elastic connection exists between the power and the weight. A new economy of fatigue results when the weight is hauled up by hand. The distribution of effort is, as is well known, an important factor of muscular fatigue; thus, the addition of a fly-wheel to a coffee-mill economizes much fatigue. The arm then gives, in each of its positions, the force that it can furnish the most economically, and the fly-wheel distributes it; all the slight shocks due to the crushing of the coffee grains are much weakened when they reach the hand, and fatigue is diminished simply by the regularity of the effort. At the close of the operation the same work will have been employed, but it will have been distributed in the most economical manner and with the least fatigue.

"To sum up, in the case of the hauling up of the plummet, the greater constancy of the speed at great depths diminishes the work done for an equal distance traversed, and this work is done under better conditions; it is not surprising, then, that minds unfamiliar with mechanics should have conceived the idea, which seems natural enough, that the weight attached to the line is more powerfully sustained by the water at great depths than near the surface."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SERUM TREATMENT OF THE PLAGUE.

EXPERIMENTS in the treatment of the bubonic plague by the injection of immunized serum are about to be made on a large scale at Bombay by M. Yersin of the Paris Pasteur Institute. The British Government has given its permission, and the medical world looks on with interest. *The Hospital* says of the approaching experiment:

"There are now in a condition of readiness a large number of immunized animals. Experts from almost every civilized country are, or soon will be, on the spot in Bombay; and we shall soon have, as a contemporary writes, 'a complete inquiry . . . conducted by experts of several nations, not holding briefs for particular policies . . . but free to concentrate their energies in an impartial investigation of the facts.' The plague, it is felt, is a deplorable calamity. But it has at least this feature about it, that it offers an opportunity, unparalleled in modern times, for the acquisition of pathological knowledge and for trying on a gigantic scale a method of treatment, still novel, and either revolutionary in its possibilities, or of hardly any importance at all. We need not, perhaps, anticipate any universal prevalence of a disease like the plague; and, therefore, from that single point of view the serum treatment may not be held to be of anything but temporary interest. It is, however, from the standpoint, not of

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the serum treatment of plague alone, but of the treatment of acute specific diseases in general that the present unparalleled opportunity is so important and interesting. Scientific men realize that mere hypotheses, however plausible, can never take rank as scientific advances. Facts there must be; facts which are absolutely demonstrable; results which, under like conditions, always come out the same, whoever be the makers or the subjects of the experiments. In this country we look with expectant eyes toward the gigantic serum experiments which are now commencing. It is hardly, perhaps, too much to prophesy that if the plague continues for any considerable length of time the serum treatment will either be permanently established or much discredited in the result."

AUTOGRAMS AND THEIR COLLECTION.

THE autograph-collector has long been a terror in the land. Now, it appears, we are threatened with something new—the collector of autograms. An autogram, we are told by Prof. J. Mount Bleyer, who writes on the subject in *Werner's Magazine* (February), is the graphic record of "sounds produced and reproduced on the phonograph." Says Professor Bleyer:

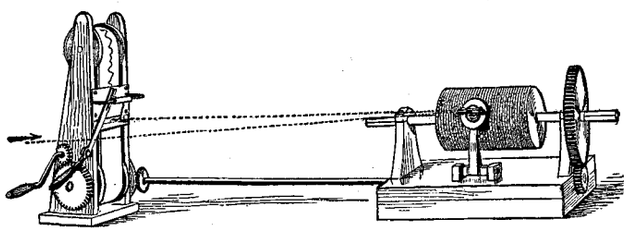

FIG. 1.—APPARATUS FOR TRACING "HELLO!"

"In Fig. 1 we have an apparatus for tracing the autogram 'Hello!' Fig. 2 gives an idea of the number of vibrations required in making a phonographic record of the word 'Hello!' which is reproduced by the aid of a tracing-point connected with a delicate mirror arranged to reflect a light spot upon a moving strip of paper, as seen in Fig. 1, the path of the light spot having been traced by a pencil in the hand of a careful operator."

Professor Bleyer does not propose, however, that the collector of autograms shall make such a tracing as this in connection with

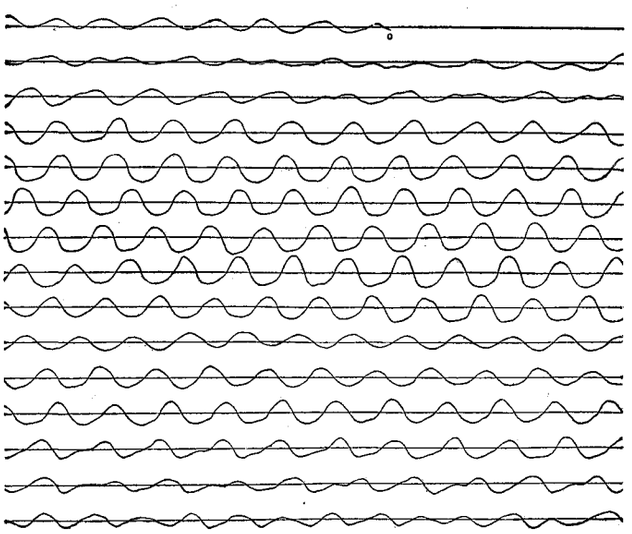

FIG. 2.—VIBRATIONS IN RECORDING "HELLO!"

every "specimen" in his collection, which is to be simply an assemblage of cylinders, each bearing a characteristic sentence from the mouth of some person whose voice-record it is desired to preserve. Says he:

"In autograms we gain not only the autograph of the writer but also his voice. It is spiritual. Such an autograph-autogram is not dead material, it lives. It is a photograph, so to speak, of the living voice, and a man could be recognized as well by it as by his real photograph. This would also do away with some of the possibilities of counterfeiting a special document or autograph, many instances of which abound in the history of literature. Had it been possible to record the voices of departed kings, poets, statesmen, singers, and actors, what an achievement it would have been! Now we have the means, so let us take advantage of them. . . . From a photograph or a print, an etching or an engraving, we are able to analyze fairly a person's disposition; and I hold that from an autogram we can do the same. It is a reproduction of the individual voice, and by careful study and comparison of voices and temperaments in everyday life, we can readily become versed in the art of analyzing character by the voice. From that to the reproduced voice is but a step. To autogram libraries and to such autograph-autogram collections, authors, statesmen, actors, singers, kings, presidents, and all famous men of the day should contribute freely some of their works, both in the shape of autograms and autograph-autograms. . . .

"Natures gives to every individual a distinct voice and manner, just as she has given to each a peculiar handwriting. The flexibility of muscles differ in every individual, and the voice and the hand will naturally follow the direction of the thoughts, the emotions, and the habits of the individual. So with the handwriting. . . . Lavater's notion of handwriting is by no means chimerical; nor was General Paoli fanciful when he told Mr. Northcote that he had decided on the character of a man from his letters and his handwriting."

Of the future career of the phonograph Professor Bleyer speaks with enthusiasm. He says:

"It will be the great collector of the spoken phrases of the world. . . . It may record our earliest words. It will retain our voices when they have returned their forces to the elements. It will serve to note down the hasty thought that the pen might lose. It will hold as a trust autographic letters, tidbits of literature, special events in history, tales related to us. It will record at will lost voices and testaments, speeches of great orators or statesmen, autobiographies, and all in the voices of the original. A collection of rare objects always possesses peculiar interest; but when the collection combines the thoughts of great men, written and spoken by themselves and crystallized by a great scientific invention, in calm defiance of time, the interest is largely increased. We have still extant a few precious manuscripts of some of the great Latin and Greek writers; but how it would delight us now to hear Demosthenes declaim, and how much more would we value the manuscripts of Cicero if accompanied by his voice. . . .

"Many have valuable libraries in which rare old manuscripts may be found; but such a collection of combined original word-pictures and sound-reproductions must prove much more interesting than printed or even written characters."

Discovery of the Germ of Yellow Fever.—"There appears to be no doubt that Dr. Giuseppe Sanarelli has discovered the bacillus of yellow fever," says the Rome correspondent of *The British Medical Journal* (February 13). "He will publish an account of his discovery in the next number of a leading Italian hygienic publication which will be issued in the course of the next few weeks. Dr. Sanarelli is a native of Arezzo, and is now thirty-five. He studied medicine at Siena, and later experimental hygiene under Celli in Rome, Roux in Paris, and Bering in Berlin. In July, 1893, while *libero docente* in Siena, he was appointed director of the Institute of Hygiene of Montevideo. During the summer of 1896, he went to study yellow fever at the lazaretto in the island of Flores, where he performed a large number of necropsies, and was himself stricken with the disease. When he recovered he pursued his investigations at Rio Janeiro, where the disease was very prevalent. He remained there about two months, and succeeded in discovering the bacillus. *La Nazione*, of Florence, has published an article sent by a correspondent in Montevideo which states that for some little time Sanarelli's modesty did not permit him to believe in his success, but in August his experiments were so clear that he was certain of the discovery of the microbe, and he then occupied himself with the preparation of the serum, in which he encountered many difficulties. Professor Sanarelli himself says that 'the microbe of

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yellow fever now splendidly presents itself, and is the strangest of all the microbes that are known.' His experiments are very extensive; he has vaccinated more than 2,000 animals, including rabbits, goats, sheep, monkeys, and a few horses, and he did all this himself because he did not wish his discovery to leak out. The results of the treatment are definitely reassuring, and in October, 1896, he decided to announce confidentially to the President of the Republic of Uruguay the splendid results that have crowned his studies in the origin and cure of yellow fever. If this remedy be truly efficacious, Dr. Sanarelli will obtain the reward of 150,000 scudi [$150,000] offered by the Brazilian Government for the discovery of such a remedy."

NANSEN ON THE PREVENTION OF SCURVY.

THE difficulty of preventing scurvy on long explorations and military expeditions is well known to all who have read the records of such expeditions. Dr. Nansen, who certainly speaks with authority, tells us that on his recent Arctic expedition he avoided all trouble by simply preparing his provisions with the utmost care, being convinced that spoiled meat and fish were usually at the bottom of the malady. He said in a recent lecture at Albert Hall, London, as quoted in *The Lancet* (February 13):

"Dr. Torup, professor of physiology at the University of Christiania, had come to the conclusion, after examining the subject, that scurvy must arise from poisoning, caused, in particular, by badly preserved meat and fish. He thought that in the decomposition which takes place in the meat from bad preserving—in salt meat, for instance—there was poisonous matter allied to the so-called ptomains, which, when constantly partaken of, engendered the malady we call scurvy. Particular attention was paid to this at the time of their equipment, and from their experience and the investigations he had the opportunity of making during the journey he could entirely subscribe to Torup's opinion in this matter. It was to be hoped that in a near future there would be scientific elucidation of this important point; and it was equally to be hoped that certain means for avoiding this hitherto so fateful sickness might be shown."

Commenting on this, *The Lancet* says:

"Whether this supplies a key to the explanation of all the outbreaks of scurvy that have occurred it would be premature to declare; but it marks a new departure and is well worthy of further investigation. Meanwhile we think it may possibly account for some of the outbreaks about which a difference of opinion existed as to whether they were to be entirely explained by the absence of fresh vegetables."

ELECTRICITY ON A FARM.

AN interesting report made to the United States Government by Julius Muth, United States consul in Mecklenburg, Germany, describes a farm in that duchy that is operated entirely by electricity, at a considerable saving to the owner. We quote Mr. Muth's principal facts and figures from an abstract of his report published in *Electricity*. He says:

"The motive power is furnished by a small brook, which passes the farm at a distance of about 650 feet and drives a turbine-wheel. About 1,650 feet above the wheelhouse a dam has been erected in the brook for the purpose of obtaining the necessary fall and forcing the water into a canal leading to the turbine. The canal is partly cut into the ground and partly banked, so that at the turbine a fall of 5¾ feet is obtained. The volume of water changes from 18 cubic feet a second in very dry seasons to 106 to 141 cubic feet a second in very wet seasons. With an average of 35 cubic feet, the turbine is guaranteed to furnish 16 horse-power, while in reality it furnishes 18, and at high water 21 to 22 horse-power. The turbine drives a Schubert dynamo machine, which develops all the electricity needed. From this dynamo the current goes to the so-called switchboard, whence it is distributed to the various stations. Wires of different sizes, strung on poles, conduct light and power currents to the yard, thence to the dwelling and main building, stables, barns, other farm buildings and garden. There are in the dwelling and main building 100 incandescent lights; in the other buildings 70, and in the yard and garden 12, besides two arc-lamps. In the turbine-house there is also an accumulator—a battery consisting of 66 large cells, with plates of lead in diffused sulfuric acid—which serves to accumulate electricity. During the day, when the machines are not in operation in the yard, this accumulator is loaded and contains then sufficient electricity to feed the lights from evening until the next morning. A small machine can also be attached to the accumulator and worked from its power. By careful handling the accumulator has furnished sufficient electricity to last five days without being reloaded. To operate the machinery there are two electric motors, one of 10 horse-power and the other of 2½ horse-power. The small motor is fixed and drives the pumps for the stables, a straw-cutter, a turning-lathe, a grindstone, and a large band-saw, which can cut logs of thickness up to 17¾ inches, the latter, however, only with the aid of the large motor. The larger motor is mounted on iron wheels, and, together with the threshing-machine, can be put into any barn, to be connected there with the electric current by a small cable. The silos are built in a semicircle around the last barn and can be reached to a distance of 500 feet by cable attachments. The distance of the motor from the turbine is then about 1,800 feet. The system of handling the motors is so simple that any farm hand can readily understand it. The turning of a lever admits the electric current, which immediately puts the motor in operation to its full power. One machinist, who is stationed at the turbine-house, superintends the entire plant, handles the turbine and dynamo, and from time to time inspects the motors when in operation. One intelligent farm hand can attend the threshing-machine and the large motor."

The following tables summarize the yearly cost of running the farm under the new and the old systems, respectively. As will be seen, the former consists chiefly of interest on the plant, as follows:

Interest on the total cost of $12,376 at 4 per cent.	$495.04
Interest on earthwork of $1,904, 2 per cent. extra.	38.08
Interest on machinery building of $1,190, 1 per cent. extra.	11.90
Interest on wires, lamps, and apparatus of $2,618, 2 per cent. extra.	52.36
Amortization on machinery, including turbine, of $4,760, 10 per cent.	476.00
Other expenses.	69.02
Or an average of about 9¼ per cent. on the entire cost of $12,376.	$1,142.40
Salary of machinist.	285.60
Total.	$1,428.00

The former running expenses were as follows:

Threshing by steam, 400 hours, at $1.428 per hour, including coal and board for machinists.	$571.20
One team of horses for carrying coal and water, 45 days, at $2.856.	128.52
Threshing by Goepel machine, 2 teams, 70 days at $5.712.	399.84
Pumping, 720 hours (80 days), half team, at $1.428.	114.24
Straw-cutting, 630 hours (70 days), half team, at $1.428.	99.96
Sawing.	238.00
Lights (petroleum and candles).	138.04
Rebate on fire-insurance premium.	23.80
Total.	$1,713.60

Mr. Muth compares these two totals and gives his conclusions in the following words:

"This shows a difference of $285.60 a year in favor of the electric plant. Another advantage is that now four horses can be dispensed with and the remaining horses are always ready for use. How great this advantage is, especially during the harvest, or while the fields are being manured and prepared for the winter, need hardly be mentioned. Other advantages are, that the electric light is cleaner, safer, and more agreeable. The fact that power is always ready enables the farmer to employ his hands at once in threshing in case bad weather or some other reason prevents them from working in the fields.

"The disadvantages are, that in a dry summer the water may run low and thus occasion interruptions in the running of the machinery; but, as during the dry season few lights are needed and the large motor is not used, this disadvantage is really trifling. Sufficient water can always be stored to furnish power for loading the accumulator and working the small motor. In winter disturbances may be caused by the clogging of ice, which, however, if occurring at all, can easily be remedied by a few hours' work."

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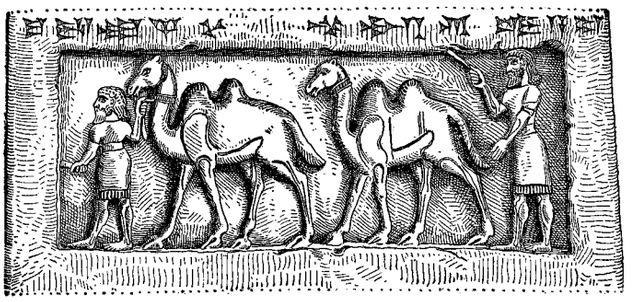
HOW DID THE CAMEL GET HIS HUMP?

IN an attempt to answer this question in the light of the most recent investigations, Dr. Albert Battandier writes as follows in *Cosmos* (Paris, January 23):

"We may answer thus at the outset: 'God created the camel with his hump just as He created other animals with their characteristic peculiarities'; but this solution would be too simple, and would give the learned ones no opportunity to discover one more argument in favor of the evolutionary doctrines and the selection of species.

"Nevertheless, the most ancient monuments known represent the camel as we see him to-day. Thus we see him in a bas-relief



TWO-HUMPED CAMELS, FROM THE OBELISK OF NIMROUD.

sculptured on an obelisk [see illustration] in Nimroud set up under Salmanassar II., that is to say, 850 years before the Christian era, giving him an antiquity of 2,700 years."

Further, Dr. Battandier reminds us, Genesis relates that Pharaoh gave camels to Abraham, and as we find in Egypt to-day the skeletons of humped camels among those of other domestic animals, it is fair to conclude that these were humped, which would give to the animal, as we know him, an antiquity of 4,200 years. Still, the scientists tell us, this is only putting the problem further back into the past—not solving it. "They generally," says the author—

"embrace the theory of Buffon, who, to explain the humps and callosities, said that the camel's hump was caused by the unequal distribution of the weight on his back, which would ultimately cause a growth on the fleshy parts that now constitute the hump. Likewise the habit that the animal has of kneeling with its legs doubled under its body, with its belly touching the ground, would determine the characteristic callosities of the knees and of the breast. These deformities, produced first accidentally by continued fatigue and the cramped position of the body, were accidental and individual peculiarities; they finally became, by inheritance, general and permanent in the species. To sum up, God has given us an animal which we have made into a camel. We might say, with quite as much right, that God gave us a camel, which we have used as a camel, and it would be difficult to affirm *a priori* which of the two hypotheses is nearer the truth.

"Excluding the production of a camel with hump ready-made, there are only three explanations of the origin of the hump and the callosities. Either they are the result of intentional breeding, or they are a general characteristic caused by the subjection of all individuals of the species to the same productive causes, or, as Buffon said, they were accidental peculiarities with the first individuals, perpetuated by heredity in the race and taking the rôle of permanent characteristics. This is asserted in a work that Professor Cattaneo has just published in the *Rendiconti* of the Lombard Institute of Sciences."

The breeding hypothesis, says Dr. Battandier, must be dropped, because camels are bred for speed and the hump interferes with speed. The second hypothesis also falls, for if it were the true one wild camels that bear no burdens should have no humps. But the few wild camels that have been seen have humps, although they are small ones. Newly born camels, too, which have never borne burdens, have evident humps. There remains, according to Dr. Battandier, only the third hypothesis—that of the heredity of acquired characters, which is, he says, borne out by the evidence of the fossil remains of the present camel's ancestors. He says:

"One, the *camelas sivalensis*, belongs to the Pliocene of northern India; another, the *procamelus*, to the Miocene strata of North America. From these primitive forms are derived the *auchenia* or llama of the Andes, which, tho without a hump, has the other characteristics of the camel, so much so that it has been placed in the camel family."

A difficulty that would naturally occur to any one would be that of explaining why other beasts of burden, such as the llama itself, the ox, and the horse have never developed humps. Professor Cattaneo's answer to this depends on several circumstances, such as the smallness of the burden, as with the llama, and the difference of various organisms in their reaction to environment. He points out also that we have a humped ox in the zebu, and that certain horses show well-defined fatty lumps where the saddle presses them.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IT is said," says *Merck's Report*, "that a French chemist has invented a new kind of candle made by dissolving 5 parts of colorless gelatin in 20 parts of water, adding 25 parts of glycerin and heating until a perfectly clear solution has been formed. To this is added 2 parts of tannin dissolved by heating in 10 parts of glycerin. A turbidity is produced that vanishes on further boiling. The boiling is continued until the water has been driven off, and the mass is then cast into ordinary glass candle-molds. The candles obtained in this way are as clear as water, and burn quietly without spreading any odor."

THE Paris correspondent of *The Medical News* says of Pasteur, in speaking of the recent memorial services in that city: "Abroad one can not help but think that a cloud stills hangs over Pasteur's fame because of the lingering doubts still so prevalent as to the success of his treatment for rabies, tho none, absolutely none of them, are left here in France. The other wonderful work of his life lies hidden somewhat behind that cloud, and its suggestiveness for other workers along collateral lines, sometimes at great distances from his discoveries, is lost sight of. It takes the beautiful tribute of a man like Sir Joseph Lister to make some of us carping foreigners realize how much Pasteur's work means to modern scientific medicine and surgery."

SPEAKING of the Bazin roller-ship, which is now making ready for her trial trip, a writer in *Cassier's Magazine* says: "Admiral Coulombeaud, one of the foremost naval authorities in France, who is showing a keen interest in the Bazin boat, has come to the conclusion that it requires only about one twenty-seventh of the power necessary to drive an ordinary boat of the same size at a given speed. Taking the Transatlantic liner *Touraine* as an example, he further states that if this vessel traveled at twenty knots, the roller boat with the same power would attain a speed of forty-seven knots; but as it is not proposed as yet to construct a vessel to run at more than thirty knots, such a boat would require only a fourth of the power employed in the *Touraine*. The rollers of these ocean steamers would be about seventy-two feet in diameter, while their draft would be twenty-four feet, or about the same as that of the present Atlantic liners."

THE Missouri River is one of the most lawless of the great rivers of the world. It cuts didos, ruins farms, and demoralizes whole communities along its banks. By a change in the river's course about 9,000 acres of land have been transferred from Nebraska to Iowa. The owners of the land along the old channel claimed the disputed acres as accretions, and the lower courts sustained them. Meanwhile the Government surveyed it and sold it as government land. The Supreme Court ruled that gradual accretions belong to the owners of the property to which they add, but that in case of a sudden change of course the territory involved goes to the Government. But the muddy, murky stream goes right on shipping land to neighboring States or sending it down to the Eads jetties and the Gulf.—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

"J. C. F. JOHNSON, of Adelaide, Australia, who has given great attention to the subject, exhibited specimens of non-gold-bearing stones in which he has artificially introduced gold in interstices and on the face in such a manner as to defy detection, even by skilled experts," says *The Electrical Age*. "Some of these specimens were shown privately to several distinguished geologists, who expressed great surprise at the remarkable character of the exhibition. The discovery, some years ago, that gold could be induced to deposit from its mineral salt to the metallic state on any suitable base, such as iron sulphid, led Mr. Johnson to experiment with various salts of gold, and by which he has produced most natural-looking specimens of auriferous quartz from stone which from previous assay contained no trace of gold. Moreover, the gold, which penetrates the stone in such a thorough manner, assumes some of the more natural forms. In one specimen shown the gold not only appears on the surface, but penetrates each of the laminations, as was proved by breaking. While this knowledge of how gold was probably deposited may help to suggest how it may be economically extracted, the thought also occurs what a power for harm it would be in unscrupulous hands, for the fraudulent 'salting,' of mines."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A WORD FOR HEATHEN RELIGIONS.

SOME time ago Prof. Max Müller delivered an address before the students of Manchester College, England. His subject was "How to Work," but before giving any advice on the subject he devoted about one third of the time to a philological examination of the word "advice" to find just what it means. That point settled, his first piece of advice was, "whatever may be the work before you, put your whole heart into it," and he illustrated the drudgery of study by the toilsome walk along the hot roads of Switzerland in order to reach and ascend Mont Blanc and gain the glorious outlook from its summit. The Mont Blancs mentioned by him, which their study is to help the students to reach and afterward comprehend, are Homer, Plato, Aristotle, and St. Paul. Having reached St. Paul, the professor could not resist the temptation to indulge in another digression into the subject of comparative religion, and so he came, by a rather roundabout way, to speak a word of justification for the less respected religious beliefs. We quote from the address, which is printed in *The Fortnightly Review* (February), as follows:

"First of all, we are told [by St. Paul] not to despise prophesyings, that is, not to laugh at any religious doctrines because they are different from our own. But is not that exactly what we do? When we see a Chinaman saying his prayers in his own peculiar way at the tombs of his ancestors, we smile. When we see a Buddhist with his praying wheel, we smile. When we see a Brahman before his idol, we smile. In fact, without knowing anything of other religions, and long before they attempt any serious study of them, most people despise them, ridicule them, and condemn them.

"At present it may seem as if a more respectful feeling toward other religions was slowly springing up, at least among educated people. Brahmans, Buddhists, Zoroastrians, Mohammedans, even Chinese are no longer treated as mere miscreants, and their sacred books are no longer looked upon as mere absurdity or as the work of the devil. But when we come to the religion of so-called savages, the general feeling seems to be that their religion is no religion at all, but mere fetishism, totemism, spiritism, and all the rest. Much as I am interested in the so-called book-religions of the world, it has always seemed to me one of the most valuable results of a comparative study of all religions that behind these mere outworks of the religions of so-called savages, whether we call them fetishism, totemism, or spiritism, there has been discovered almost always the real and indestructible stronghold of all religion, a belief in God as the Father and Ruler of the world.

"You know when people talk of savages, they always take the people of Terra del Fuego or the Patagonians as the lowest of the low. Darwin has set the example, for he speaks of them as hardly deserving to be called fellow creatures. Their language, he adds, is scarcely to be called articulate. Captain Cook had compared their language to a man clearing his throat, but, according to Darwin, no European ever cleared his throat with so many hoarse, gutteral, and clicking sounds. I have shown, on the contrary, that these people possess a dictionary of 32,430 words; and an Italian, Giacomo Bove, describes their language as 'sweet, pleasing, and full of vowels.' How shall we reconcile such conflicting statements?—and yet it is on evidence like this that the most far-reaching theories have been built up. But that is not all. We know naturally very little of the religion of these Patagonian savages, but if prayer is a fair index of the worth of a religion, let me read you a Patagonian prayer:

"O Father, Great Man!
King of this land!
Favor us, dear Friend, every day,
With good food,
With good water,
With good sleep!
Poor am I, poor is this meal:
Take of it, if thou wilt!"

This is a prayer uttered by people whom Darwin compares to 'devils like those that rush on the stage in the "Freischütz."' To me it seems a prayer in which we ourselves could join without much shame. It is not addressed to a fetish, or to a totem, or to an ancestral spirit; it is addressed to an unseen Father, to a dear friend, the king of their land, to whom they offer the best they have, tho it is only, as they say, a very poor meal. . . .

"With regard to the great religions of the world, such as Brahmanism, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, Judaism, and Islam, the tactics have generally been to single out some palpable blot in each of them, and then to condemn them altogether. It seemed enough to point out that Mohammed sanctioned polygamy to condemn the whole of Islam, while it was forgotten that nearly all the essential doctrines of the Arabian Prophet were the same as those of Moses and Christ, were borrowed, in fact, from the Old and New Testaments. It is well known that polygamy, as practised by Mohammed, was an act of kindness for women who wanted a protector, who could not have lived in their country without belonging to somebody, without being protected by a husband; that it was not, as in the case of David and Solomon, a mere sanctioning of licentiousness. In the same way Brahmanism is pushed aside, because it sanctions idolatry, though the idolatry of the Hindus, at least of the higher and educated classes, is as far removed from the worship of stocks and stones as that of an enlightened Roman Catholic.

"With regard to Buddhism, the custom of prayer-wheels is often pointed out as the worst degradation of religion. But I must confess I had little to say when a Japanese Buddhist, to whom I had pointed out the absurdity of such a custom, replied, 'These prayer-wheels are only meant to remind us of Buddha,' and when he added with a smile, 'Is it not better to use a wheel, even when it is moved by the wind or by water, than to employ, as you do in your college chapels, a human being whose chief object it seems to be to get through the service in the shortest time possible?'

"Buddha himself begins to be treated with more respect, but it is supposed that he too may easily be disposed of because forsooth he died of over-eating. But all that the Tripitaka says is that he died *after* eating some food that was given him, and, considering that he was about eighty years of age, he might have died before as well as after that repast. But granting that he died from indigestion, nay, that his last meal consisted of pork, how does that affect the value of his teaching the duty of self-denial and of universal love or rather of universal pity (*Kârunya*) to be shown to our fellow men, nay, to all living creatures?"

WHAT IS ORTHODOXY?

IN view of the volume and severity of the criticisms which have been visited upon Dr. Lyman Abbott for his recent utterances in the Plymouth pulpit, an editorial discussion of the question, "What is Orthodoxy?" in *The Outlook* (Dr. Abbott's paper) has a special interest and significance. *The Outlook* begins by saying:

"There is a real difference between the orthodox and the unorthodox parties in the Protestant Church. The line of division is somewhat shadowy, as all spiritual lines are; but it is not difficult to define. The orthodox teacher believes profoundly and sincerely in the two articles which Professor Christlieb has well said include the whole of evangelical theology—sin and salvation. The unorthodox teacher believes only in error and culture. The line of division is somewhat shadowy because sin and error, salvation and culture, melt into each other."

The Outlook quotes Amiel's definition of sin as that element in us "which stoops to no yoke, not even that of reason, duty, and wisdom," and adds:

"This indicates the first and radical difference between the two schools of religious thought and philanthropic activity. One assumes that there is such a spirit of revolt in man; that he does deliberately throw off the yoke of reason, duty, and wisdom; that the seat of the world's disorder is in a lawless will. It therefore directs the remedy to the will. The other assumes that man always means well; that his wrong-doings are errors; that the cause of them is to be found in environment, circumstance, misapprehension; and that therefore the remedy is in social reforms and in education."

After a consideration of other points, *The Outlook* concludes its

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treatment of the subject with the following definition of the orthodox man:

"He may believe all the supposed miracles in the Bible, including that of the sun standing still, and add thereto belief in all the ecclesiastical miracles, down to and including those of the waters of Lourdes, or he may discriminate between different miracles, accepting some and rejecting others; he may regard a miracle as an intervention in the order of nature, or as a violation of the laws of nature, or as a higher than human use of nature's forces, or as an unusual manifestation of God in phenomena every act of which is a direct manifestation of His perpetual presence in nature—in each case he is equally orthodox, if he believes that God has not left Himself without special witness of His presence and power in the world's history, a witness not to be misunderstood by those cognizant of the facts occurring. He may believe that Jesus Christ is God and man, a dual Being, acting sometimes as God and sometimes as man, or that He was perfect God, clothed with all the wisdom and power of God on earth, and now clothed in heaven in His earthly body, or that He was the Spirit of God in a human body and therefore subject to its limitations, or that He was a man in whom the Spirit of God tabernacled, manifesting Himself in a perfectly dominated and directed human life—in each case he is equally orthodox if he sees in Jesus Christ the express image of the Father's person, and in His life and death the glory of the Father's love. In short, to be orthodox is not to hold to any old-time theories of inspiration, miracles, or incarnation, or other cognate doctrines—it is to believe that 'for us men and for our salvation' the prophets of old time spake, the witness in wondrous works was given, and the Christ of God came down from heaven. He who holds this faith and preaches this Gospel belongs in the orthodox fellowship, and ought not to go out of it, unless he is driven out unjustly, by men of narrow mold, who mistake their self-will for the law of God, their creed for the Christian faith, and their ecclesiastical zeal for the enthusiasm of divine charity."

In an editorial commenting on these definitions of orthodoxy, *The Christian Advocate* (New York) says:

"A close study of Dr. Abbott's utterances—not in the sensational reports against which he justly complains, but in the carefully prepared editorials and signed articles in *The Outlook*—leads to the conclusion that he is not orthodox in any sense which justifies his indorsement by those who desire to 'contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints.' And his personal character, philanthropic instincts and actions, diversified accomplishments, and abundant resources of speech and of the press, render him far more dangerous to the integrity of the Gospel system and to the influence of the evangelical churches, than any other person who has arisen in this country since the early days of the great Unitarian secession in New England.

"It is true that he closes in a sublime strain: 'To be orthodox is to believe that for us men and for our salvation the prophets of old times spoke, the witness in wondrous works was given, and the Christ of God came down from heaven.' But when 'prophets of old times, speaking' are compared with his interpretation of particular parts of the Scripture, 'the witnesses in wondrous works' with his views on various of them, and permission is given to hold anything concerning Christ, from 'absolute man tabernacled by the Spirit' to absolute God, what estimate can be placed upon the situation?

"What but this: If orthodoxy can be attenuated and made heterogeneous to the extent proposed by Dr. Abbott, it will have no more power against infidelity, false religion, or absorption in this material present life, than gold-leaf and gauze would have against cannon-balls and bullets.

"In the article, 'What is Orthodoxy?' he speaks of those who are opposing his views as 'self-appointed defenders of the faith,' and over a signed interview in a paper other than his own, says:

"'I think the counsel given by Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) to the students at Yale is wise counsel: "Ministers might very well copy the etiquette of the medical profession, which is distinguished by the respect its members show to one another. No minister should criticise another minister in public."'

"This seems like a plea for free course to spread his ideas, whatever they may be, without public dissent; and the analogy will not bear inspection."

Another interesting contribution to this discussion is made by one of the so-called heterodox papers of the day, *The Christian Register* (Unitarian, Boston).

The Register argues that one element of weakness in orthodoxy is the attempt it is always making to confine the expressions of religious truth in certain prescribed and definite forms, terms, and symbols, an attempt which must always end in failure since "truth is vital; it is always changing its form. It can not be bound or entombed." And then again, it says, orthodoxy has always been, to some extent, a question of majorities. The decisions of one century have contradicted those of the preceding; the heresy of yesterday has become the orthodoxy of to-day. *The Register* proceeds to say further:

"The denominations which are still included under the loose term of orthodoxy, which many people assume only with a smile of deprecation, have gained freedom and development by cutting loose from traditional moorings. It is very much as if a great ocean steamer in New York harbor were held by a cable to the statue of 'Liberty.' The cable is slipped; and the steamer, aided by wind and tide, and with its own motive power, moves out into the ocean. The statue of 'Liberty' is left behind; it fades away. 'Alas!' say some of the good souls on board, 'we have cut loose from the statue of "Liberty"!' 'But,' says another, 'we have found a freedom of our own. It is necessary for the purpose for which this vessel was brought into existence. It was not made to be tied up; it was made to sail.'

"The difference between orthodoxy and heterodoxy is to-day mainly a difference in spirit, and the illustration above fairly describes it. Orthodoxy is willing to tie up to certain forms of an idea. Heterodoxy has insisted upon the supremacy of the idea itself. Orthodoxy has insisted on the external and the extrinsic; heterodoxy on the internal and intrinsic. We do not mean that heterodoxy has not been also dogmatic and external. But we mean that, opposed to this essential method of orthodoxy, with its determination to define and dogmatize and exclude, there has always been an apostleship representing freedom, progress, spirituality, and fellowship. This difference may still be discerned to-day. It is a difference in spirit and in method."

THE PAPACY AND THE POWERS.

THE great age of Pope Leo XIII. renders his sudden death very probable, and the world was not surprised at the report (since contradicted at the Vatican) that he had been found in an unconscious condition by his physicians and attendants. The certainty that his successor will have to be elected in the near future has raised the question, to what extent the Catholic nations have a voice in such elections. The answer comes promptly and firmly—None! The Catholic Church asserts that it will brook no interference since it no longer receives protection. *The Irish Catholic*, Dublin, in a lengthy article expresses itself to the following effect:

A member of the Sacred College, being interviewed on the subject, spoke as follows:

"The veto subsisted by virtue of a pact according to which certain Catholic states bound themselves to the defense of the church and papacy, and received in return certain privileges and indulgences. Among these was the privilege of veto, which may be considered as the *ne plus ultra* of the concessions that could be granted to friendly and protecting potentates. Now, however, the states no longer defend the church or the papacy, thus the veto would have to be considered informally done away with. But it has been even formally abolished. At the last conclave the representatives of the Catholic powers were given to understand, in the most unmistakable manner, that no interference on the part of the state would be tolerated."

The filling of the papal chair is not, therefore, a matter which the intrigues or influences of any continental powers can affect, altho it was not so long ago that the ancient right of veto was sought to be exercised. When Pius IX. was elected Pope, the Emperor of Austria sought to exercise the veto long conceded to his predecessors. When, however, the imperial messenger reached Rome the conclave was over and the great and saintly Pontiff chosen. To-day the right of veto, if the *right* can ever

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be said to have existed, has perished through the recreancy of those who once possessed it. The cardinal whose views we have already quoted said:

"Before Europe was filled with constitutionally governed states, the papacy had to deal with the all-potent political personality of monarchs who represented stability both of tenure and of policy. To-day the support which the church might receive is less valuable, while the interest of states in a papal election has much diminished. . . . So determined are the cardinals to suffer no pressure, that if they can not hold the conclave at Rome without some attempt to influence them, they will retire from Rome to some more favorable place which will give them the absolute immunity and independence they desire."

DANGER TO CATHOLICISM FROM RELIGIOUS LIBERALISM.

THE Catholic Church in America is no more free, apparently, from the liberalistic tendencies of the day than the Protestant churches. A note of solemn warning is sounded in *The American Ecclesiastical Review* (February) by a writer who signs himself "*Ho Tharseus*." The liberalism which the writer fears most is that of the national type, which leads to the "flaunting" of the American flag in Catholic schools, and stimulating patriotism at the expense of true Catholic feeling. We quote from the article:

"Religious liberalism of the national type is the enemy which confronts the church in America, as it has confronted and harassed the church within the last century in Jansenism, Gallicanism, Febronianism, and Josephinism. These were in reality Protestant onslaughts under the mask of Catholic orthodoxy, appealing to the state against ecclesiastical autocracy. By their side another form of liberalism was doing battle against the church. It was the rationalizing element in the hierarchy, which, with men like Dr. Trautson, Archbishop of Vienna, began its destructive work by inveighing against the scholastic method in our theological seminaries, and by advocating the substitution in its place of the 'new science.' A third enemy which entered the field to undermine the positive teaching of the church was the liberal Catholicism represented by the gifted De Lamennais. He had, indeed, no sympathy with Protestantism or any of its doctrinal forms; he realized the danger arising from the false progress of the rationalizing school; yet he aided both in their destructive work, and his captious zeal was capable, for a time at least, to lead astray some of the noblest minds of France. . . .

"A like triple cord of religious liberalism is visibly, tho gradually, winding itself about the church in America. Zealots of the most opposite aims aid each other unwittingly in humiliating the Spouse of Christ and tying her to the yoke of state worship. It is an idle task to prophesy to the children who pipe and dance, but the student of history may perchance recognize the symptoms of an old disease stealing upon us—an intermittent fever, the spells of unrest and the sure decay, albeit the hectic flush, the large, moist eye, and the hopeful promises of strength when the warmth of the spring returns, make the body seem for the moment fair.

"Or are there no such symptoms in our Catholic public life? Is there no danger that the needless flaunting of the American flag in our schools and even sanctuaries may beget a false nationalism at the expense of respect for religion? Can we indeed become true and loyal to our Government more by honoring the images of George and Martha Washington than by inculcating respect for Christ and His holy Mother? Who has the right to put this thraldom on our sacred convictions, or to persuade us that it need be? It has been said that Catholic soldiers fought with marked valor in the war for American Independence; that our priests and religious won glorious victory in aiding the wounded and dying. They were Irish, they were French, they were German, and their readiness to defend the glory of their adopted flag had not been drilled into them by demands to make sacrifice of their religious usages.

"There is, if we mistake not, an effort being made of nationalizing the church by robbing its children of the *Catholic* feeling and the *Catholic* instinct, which qualities have never been a detriment to the development of most ardent patriotism and civic loyalty."

MR. MOODY, DR. ABBOTT, AND JONAH.

THE questions raised by Dr. Lyman Abbott over the interpretation to be put upon the book of Jonah continue to occupy a prominent place on the editorial pages of many of the religious papers. So far as the so-called evangelical press is concerned the trend of opinion is all one way, and that strongly adverse to the position taken by Dr. Abbott. Some of these same papers, however, are not inclined to go so far as Mr. Moody did in a recent number of *The Independent*, where the evangelist declared that to deny the story of Jonah and the whale was to deny the resurrection of Christ. *The Independent* itself differed from Mr. Moody on this point, declaring that he [Mr. Moody] was too much of a literalist in his interpretation of the Bible, and that there was room for an honest difference of opinion as to the authenticity of the passage in Matthew on which Mr. Moody based his view. It is with reference to this particular phase of the controversy that *The Congregationalist* thus expresses itself:

"Mr. Moody says the book of Jonah is literal history. Dr. Lyman Abbott says it is fiction written for the purpose of satire. Each of them claims that President Harper agrees with his view. Mr. Moody declares that Dr. Harper at Northfield, in the presence of several hundred students, made this confession: 'I believe that the whale swallowed Jonah.' Which of these three eminent men shall we believe? Perhaps if the evidence which they claim to possess concerning the literary character of the book of Jonah were put before us we could judge for ourselves. Mr. Moody bases the evidence for his view on Matt. xii. 40. On this passage, which many devout scholars regard as a gloss inserted by a copyist, Mr. Moody proceeds to draw the inference that ministers who do not agree with him about Jonah 'are doing the devil's work'; and he writes to *The Independent*, 'I am not gladder for having said anything in a long time than I am for my recent words about Jonah.' Yet we doubt if any one is wiser or better because Mr. Moody said them. Perhaps neither of these expositors has yet found out the whole truth about the book of Jonah."

The Presbyterian Messenger (Pittsburg) says that it thinks both Dr. Abbott and Mr. Moody "have said some very foolish things and things unbecoming men who reverence the Bible as a divine revelation." *The Messenger* does not see that there is anything in the common acceptation of the story of Jonah "that is necessarily unreasonable or incongruous, Dr. Abbott to the contrary notwithstanding." Then it goes on to say:

"On the other hand, we feel that Mr. Moody has said equally dangerous and foolish things with reference to this event. He denies that he said, 'If you throw the story of Jonah out of the Bible you throw God out of it,' but he admits that he said something equally foolish, when he said, 'If you deny the story of Jonah and the whale, you must deny the resurrection of Jesus Christ.' Neither God's Word, nor any fair inference from it, gives Mr. Moody or any one else the right to say any such thing. We do not know of any men who are doing more injury to the cause of revealed religion than those who take the incidental things of the Bible and exalt them above the great essential, cardinal doctrines. We believe that the story of Jonah is historical, but at the same time we protest against any man, whether he boast of his scholarship or of his ignorance, demanding that we shall make the great central doctrine of the resurrection of Christ depend on the historical accuracy of the book of Jonah."

The Commonwealth (Baptist, Philadelphia) is inclined to take a middle and conservative ground on this particular point. It warns its readers against the dangers of bibliolatry, and says:

"We have no opinion to express about the Jonah controversy. We let the experts wage their battle without interference. But suppose they prove that Jonah is idealized history, or a bare parable, what is that to us? The message of the book of Jonah is as plain as the message of any parable of Jesus. Its only value as history is its value as a parable. God meant the book to be used for just what it really is—no more. Let us go on preaching the Gospel to the edification of the church and the salvation of sinners. We will not make foes of friends nor in anything be terrified by adversaries."

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For a view of the matter from quite a different standpoint, we have the following from *The Christian Register* (Unitarian, Boston):

"Just at present, the main question among the orthodox navigators in biblical criticism is, What are the latitude and longitude of Jonah and the whale? It has been towed into *The Outlook*, and Dr. Abbott has been charged with heresy for making a statement so absolutely mild that it would not curdle even the milk in a cocoanut. Orthodox ministers shiver with apprehension as they read this harmless statement. And now Mr. Dwight L. Moody has gaffed the whale with his pen, and towed it into *The Independent*—of course, with Jonah on board. On the first page of the issue of that paper last week, Mr. Moody makes the remarkable statement that, 'If you deny the story of Jonah and the whale, you must deny the resurrection of Jesus Christ, because He said, "As Jonah was three days and three nights in the whale's belly, so shall the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth."' This is a sample of Mr. Moody's logic. He makes immortality rest upon the resurrection of Jesus, and the resurrection of Jesus to rest upon the proof of the swallowing of Jonah by a whale! Colonel Ingersoll, in his most brilliant stretch of imagination, could not have invented a greater parody on biblical criticism than this. Mr. Moody flatly says, with a superciliousness born of ignorance, that he does not care if the scholars are not on his side; and he adds, 'Ministers of the Gospel who are cutting up the Bible in this way, denying Moses to-day and Isaiah to-morrow and Daniel the next day and Jonah the next, are doing the devil's work.'"

On the question of the authenticity of Matt. xii. 40 ("for as Jonah was three days and three nights in the belly of the whale; so shall the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth") ex-President Bartlett writes a short note to *The Independent*, which had affirmed in its editorial reply to Mr. Moody that the historical accuracy of the passage "is a matter of very serious doubt," this doubt, however, resting on "internal evidence purely." Ex-President Bartlett writes as follows:

"The great critical editions of Tischendorf and Tregelles, which cite authorities, both give the verse without a hint that it is wanting in any one of the hundreds of Greek manuscripts. They refer to it as also contained in the old versions of weight, the two Syriac, the Latin, and the Ethiopic. They also allude to it as found in the Christian Fathers Irenæus, Origen, Cyril, and Eusebius. The careful text of Wescott and Hort contains it without a hint of a doubt. The English and American revisers do the same. The recently discovered Diatessaron contains it, and so do the recently found Syriac gospels. So far as appears, it is not even accidentally omitted from any known authority. Thus on the grounds of text criticism there is not a better authenticated text in the New Testament; and if this may be disputed on the ground of internal evidence purely, any and every other verse may be rejected on the same ground.

"Moreover, so far from being apparently a gloss, its credit was so well established that it was actually introduced as a gloss into Luke ii. 29–32 (the parallel passage to which you refer) in one of the five great manuscripts (codex D), and in three Latin manuscripts.

"I have thus briefly stated the *facts* as to the evidence for the genuineness of the verse. It would be asking too much to request permission to show why I do not deem the objections made from supposed internal evidence to carry weight in themselves, and much less as against the acknowledged rules of text criticism."

The Power of the Pulpit.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, of London, thinks that the influence credited to the pulpit is largely fictitious, and that a "reconstruction" of the notions of preaching will soon be necessary. He writes for his brother-preachers (*Homiletic Review*, March), but at least a portion of his article is of general interest. He says:

"There are two things to be taken into account in estimating the present position and influence of the Christian pulpit. The first of these is that the pulpit has for many centuries had a whole day once a week set apart almost entirely for its own use. Sunday is a holiday. In many Christian countries theaters, galleries, museums, and places of popular recreation are closed, and the millions who are excluded are left to discover some way of making the holiday less intolerable. What an infinite advantage has this been to the Christian pulpit! We shall not know the real hold which the pulpit has even upon the nominal church until it is brought into competition with many other popular institutions and attractions. This is the second thing which must be borne in mind in estimating the position of the pulpit. Not only has it had a day once a week to itself, it may be said to have had that day in many countries without even the appearance of competition. When the actor, the artist, the musician, and the showman have been banished from the field, it is hardly fair to say, 'Behold how large an influence the pulpit is exerting on the popular mind!' This is simply unfair, and as a basis of estimate it is obviously absurd. Let the pulpit try what it can do on a week-day if it would know the real extent of its influence.

"I venture to think that under competition the pulpit, with exceptions, no doubt, would be simply nowhere in the competitive strife. Preachers have enjoyed almost a monopoly of time. There are indications, however, that the monopoly is about to be broken up, and that preachers will only get the share of public attention to which they have entitled themselves by their divine message, and the delivery of that message with adequate intelligence and burning zeal."

The "reconstruction" which he thinks necessary is to "put down all so-called systems of homiletics," leaving a preacher free to use a text or not to use one, to preach ten minutes or to preach an hour, or even more, to disregard special subjects for special Sundays, and, in short, to get rid of any of the forms and methods that tend to make preaching a mechanical operation.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

FIFTEEN million dollars have been the income of the various Protestant foreign missionary societies of the world during the last twelve months, as estimated by the American Board of Foreign Missions. This is about $1,000,000 more than the income of the previous year.

AN American professor in Peking University says of the Chinese church, in which he is a pastor, that it is rapidly coming up to self-support: "If the Methodist Church in the United States would do as liberally in proportion to its ability, it would give about $15,000,000 annually for missions."

THE Secretary of State for India has recently made this strong statement: "The Government of India can not but acknowledge the great obligation under which it is laid by the benevolent exertions made by missionaries, whose blameless examples and self-denying labors are infusing new vigor into the stereotyped life of the great population placed under English rule."

THE Orthodox Church of Russia is said to be the wealthiest church in the world, and the statement has been made that it could easily pay the national debt of the empire, amounting to £200,000,000, and yet not be impoverished. Strange to say, one great source of its income is the sale of candles. They are called consecrated candles, and during the Easter season the demand for them is immense.

ACCORDING to *The Freeman's Journal*, the "Index Expurgatorius" is to be issued in its entirety, "and the public will then have an opportunity of knowing definitely what works are dangerous to public morals. The necessity for the 'Congregation of the Index' has long since commended itself to many moralists outside the Catholic Church, for society, such as it is constituted to-day, sorely stands in need of such a censor."

A GREAT emigration movement of Russian Jews from the Vistula provinces to Africa is taking place. The movement has reached such proportions in several districts of these provinces that the Jewish male population is greatly diminished, and business in the shops is principally carried on by the women. The Polish papers announce that a remarkable exodus of Polish Jews to Africa has lately been observed in the Russo-Polish provinces.

A WRITER in *The Church at Home and Abroad* says: "Whoever wishes to see Palestine in the garb it has worn for unnumbered centuries must visit it soon. The people are adopting European dress and ways. Our inventions are coming. The telegraph is domiciled, and soon the crooked stick will give way to the plow; the camel stands aside or runs bellowing into the field, as I have seen him do, while the engine rushes on, and the Palestine of Bible days will be no more."

PROFESSOR HARNACK of Berlin has just issued a book on "The Chronology of Ancient Literature," in which he presents his conclusions concerning the dates of the New-Testament books. He believes Mark to be the oldest of the four gospels, perhaps written between 65–70 A.D.; Matthew about ten years later, Luke from 78–93, and John between 80–110 A.D. Seven of the thirteen epistles ascribed to Paul he regards as undoubtedly genuine, while the others contain Pauline elements.

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FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

THE end of the nineteenth century is marked by a strong revival of nationalist agitation everywhere. While the Armenians and Greeks disturb the Ottoman Empire, and Norway aims at complete separation from Sweden, Austria is worried over the attitude of her Bohemian and Croatian subjects, and Prussia is forced to turn her attention to the Poles. The Polish population of Prussia has increased enormously during late years. Oppressed in Russian Poland, the Poles emigrate in large numbers to the Eastern provinces of Prussia, for the Government, in accordance with its ancient policy, maintains schools and churches in the language of its subjects, at the expense of the state. But while the modern Pole seems to possess as little administrative talent as his ancestors, whose inability in this respect cost them their independence, he is, like the Irishman, a very active politician. Wherever the Poles settle in large numbers they make things unpleasant for the older inhabitants, combine for the purpose of political agitation, and demand that the language of the school and the church shall be Polish only. The Roman Catholic clergy encourage them to such an extent that a Polish priest even cursed a German Catholic teacher as "one who sought to destroy the souls of good Catholics with his accursed language," because the teacher taught the Lord's Prayer in German. The Prussian Government has now decided to oppose this Polish agitation, Polish organizations have been restricted, and the Polish flag has been prohibited.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says:

"The German is politically indolent. He expects the Government to act for him. It is therefore time that the Government should exert itself, else this Polish agitation, fostered and pampered by the Roman Catholic Church, will increase the Polish faction in Parliament to an unpleasant extent. If the German element discover that the administration considers greater firmness necessary, they will throw off their indolence and assist the Government. Otherwise the Germans will fancy that the danger has been exaggerated, and the revolutionary element will have an easy time at the elections. In dealing with the Poles, as with the Socialists, firmness is the chief requisite."

In southern France and in the Adriatic provinces of Austria the Irredentist movement, which aims at the union of all Italian-speaking peoples under one government, is raising its head. The French authorities only recently found it necessary to suppress some violent Irredentist papers whose "copy" consisted very largely of abuse hurled against the French Republic, and whose editor was continually bemoaning the hard fate of such Piedmontese as remain outside the jurisdiction of the King of Italy. Much stronger than among the Irredentists is the revolutionary movement in Bohemia, the "Ireland of Austria." The Czech, or Nationalist, faction go much further than the Irish Nationalists. They wish to compel the German or Unionist faction to give up their language. Here, too, the church assists the movement against the state, for the present Liberal *régime* in Austria is a thorn in the side of the church. The *Bohemia* says on this subject:

"Eighty per cent. of all the clergy in Bohemia are Czechs. The homes of formerly purely German orders have been filled with Czechs. The monasteries in such German cities as Eger, Brux, Tachau, Carlsbad, Franzensbad, Poltenberg, etc., have only a few older Germans; the officiating priests and the novices are Czechs. Parishes like Iglan, purely German and supporting seven priests, can not prevail upon the ecclesiastical authorities to give them a single priest of their own nationality. The bishops answer that the German Bohemians are unwilling to enter the church. This, no doubt, is true to some extent. But how can a German-Bohemian wish to enter a seminary when he knows that he will be treated badly on account of his nationality? Naturally the German element is much estranged. The only way to regain their confidence is to establish separate German seminaries. If the Germans are allowed to acknowledge their nationality as freely as the Czechs, they will once more enter the church. The latest movement on the part of the Czechs, who outnumber the Germans at the ratio of 4 to 3 in Bohemia, is to demand separation from Austria, and perfect autonomy such as Hungary has now, with the Emperor as King of Bohemia."

In Alsace-Lorraine the French element is still very strong, and likely to last for generations. In Sleswick and in the German provinces inhabited by Lithuanians, with whom the Poles claim kinship, the Nationalist movement is on the wane. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, Königsberg, says:

"The Alsatians and Lorraines do not speak good German, but a dialect. For generations the language of the educated has been French. To speak French, therefore, is a mark of distinction. To entertain French ideas is a sign of education and breeding. Thus it is quite natural that many people in those provinces still affect French ways. A thorough German education will gradually obliterate this difference. For precisely the same reason the Lithuanians are gradually changed into Germans. Lettic is the language of the lower classes only, educated Lithuanians speak German. The people of the lower orders are ever anxious to send their children to a German school. The Lithuanian services in the churches are not well attended and had to be discontinued altogether in many villages, because everybody went to the German church. It is very likely that Lettic will have ceased as a language in another fifty years, at least in the Prussian provinces."

Similar conditions prevail in the Danish provinces of Sleswick, where also a *patois* is spoken. Neither in eastern Prussia nor in Sleswick is the Nationalist movement assisted by the clergy to a marked extent. Both provinces are Protestant.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CUBAN PRESS ON THE SPANISH REFORMS.

THE Spanish papers are, on the whole, inclined to think that Spain has granted Cuba too much in the establishment of a Cuban Council of Administration, two thirds of which body are to be elected by popular vote. The Cuban press does not think this too much, but admits that the reforms based upon this council constitute a very acceptable concession, and assert that the insurgents could well afford to lay down their arms to try the working of these concessions. It should be remembered that all political parties, with the exception of the active insurgents, have representative papers in Havana. The Spanish authorities have not interfered with the publication of papers that stop short of advocating actual separation from Spain. The *Lucha*, a paper with strong republican tendencies, tho not inclined to advocate separation of Cuba from the mother country, says:

"We have always said that, if effective reforms will be granted, Canovas is the man to bring about this desirable change, since he is the only man who is not influenced by party intrigue. It has been the fashion with some people, during late years, to revile Canovas, and to demand, if not his head, at least his removal from the Ministry. He has been called a reactionary of the first water. It is to be hoped that the persons who formed so hasty a judgment will humbly ask forgiveness. We of the *Lucha* willingly acknowledge that, tho we are Republicans, and therefore not adherents of the party to which Sr. Canovas belongs, we can not help being among his admirers and calling him great."

The *Diario del Egercito* hopes that the reforms will lead to a speedy termination of the war, and adds:

"It is impossible to deny that the mother country, whose sentiments have been ably interpreted by the head of the administration, readily recognized the necessity of reforms, to make colonial

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administration more suitable to our times. It is, perhaps, not entirely unnecessary to point out that neither pressure from abroad nor the importunities of people nearer home have hastened the decision. The Government, having decided to introduce reforms, executed its designs in its own good time."

The autonomist *País* is more cautious in awarding its praise. It says:

"We'll celebrate these reforms when they are in working order and when we see their results. They do not surprise us, altho we can not help being much pleased that the principles which we have advocated continually are making headway in Spain as well as in the Antilles. We have always tried to assist in the establishment of a conciliatory policy, hence we acquiesced in the Maura bill, and in Arbazuza's plan. And if our representatives, both in the Chamber of Deputies and in the Senate, can afford to support these reforms by an unanimous vote, it would not be sincere on our part to refuse approval. Still, the reforms fall below the mark in solving the present difficulties according to our professed ideals."

The *Diario de la Marina* thinks there is no reason why peace should not follow these reforms, and asserts that Cuba has been granted much more than she had a right to expect. The *Union Constitutional* does not go to such length, but declares, on the part of the Liberal Unionists, that the reforms are quite sufficient to satisfy reasonable persons. — *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

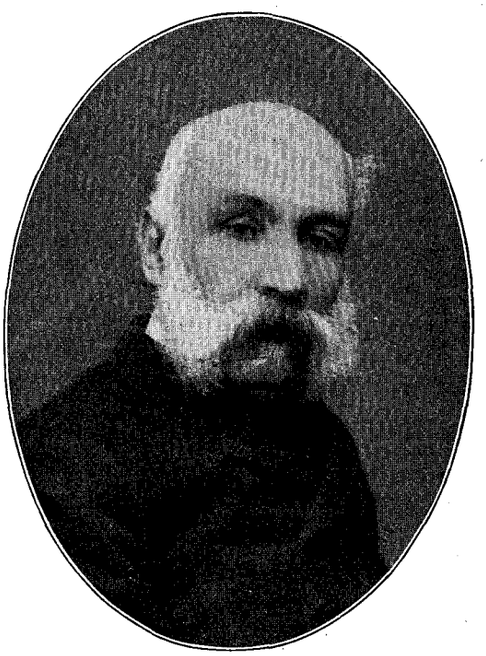
THE FOREIGN PRESS ON THE CRETAN QUESTION.

THE number of newspaper reports on the trouble in Crete seems to be limited only by the imaginative resources of the newspaper men. The principal facts of the situation were given in our columns last week. The great powers do not seem any more disposed than at first to have the Cretans and Greeks begin the partitioning of Turkey. They fear that this example may be followed by Servia, Montenegro, and Bulgaria, to the detriment of Russia, Austria, England, and France. Greece has been warned to desist, a few shells have been sent into the rebel

KING GEORGE, OF GREECE.

camp at Canea to prove to both Greeks and Cretans that the powers mean to be obeyed, and plans for the settlement of the difficulty are being discussed by the governments most interested. The position of Greece is perhaps best described in the words of Premier Delyannis, who expressed himself to a representative of the *Neue Journal*, Vienna, as follows:

"Georgi Berovitch Pasha, the new Christian governor of Crete, is an able and well-meaning man. But the Sultan has placed a military commander at his side, and this officer, assisted by the



THEODOR DELYANNIS, PREMIER OF GREECE.

Mohammedan element, opposed the reforms granted by the powers, and now the Christians have lost patience. Then Greece was forced to act. Everybody will admit that the Greek Government has opposed the Cretan agitation as long as possible, but the time for intervention has come. If Europe wants peace, she must settle this question at once."

The *Hastia*, Athens, relates that the Mohammedans threw bombs into the Christian precincts of Canea, and thus forced the Christians to rise; but this news has not been corroborated by the consuls, who declare that the present rising, which has put nearly the whole island into the hands of the rebels, began in the mountains. The *Palingenesia* publishes a letter signed by the revolutionary committee, declaring that Crete will declare herself independent if she is not permitted to unite with Greece. The *Asty* publishes the following explanation of the situation, as sent by King George of Greece to the powers:

"I have done everything in my power to direct the attention of the great powers to the misgovernment of Crete. The only concession that has been obtained is the so-called mixed police, composed of Christians and Mohammedans under foreign officers. I have now lost patience, and have decided to annex the island to Greece. The powers may see fit to proceed against me, but the entire Hellenic world is at my back. I have ordered my troops to remain in Crete at all cost, and the administration of the island will be reorganized immediately."

The English Government has suggested autonomy, with a nominal tribute to the Sultan, as the best thing for Greece. The plan meets with undivided approval in the English press, tho some papers think it is a little hard that Greece should not have the island. *The Saturday Review*, London, says:

"The Cretans continue to deserve their ancient reputation as liars, and are always fighting among themselves. Whether Christians or Mussulmans, they are all of the same race, and with the exception of officials there is scarcely a Turk to be found in the island. The state of popular feeling has a curious parallel at Belfast, with its perpetual feud between Protestants and Catholics, and Crete might not inappropriately be named the Ireland of the Eastern Mediterranean. It ought to belong to Greece, and this

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would be preferred by the greater number even of the Cretan Mussulmans. . . . At any rate, there is practically no risk of such a crisis as would endanger the peace of Europe."

The Spectator says:

"The Mussulman mob of Constantinople may endeavor to take vengeance upon the Greeks of the capital, and it is doubtful whether Abdul Hamid has either the power or the wish to restrain their ferocity. The Greeks of Constantinople, however, exceed two hundred thousand in number; they have been arming for months, and it is exceedingly doubtful if they can be summarily suppressed. They are not like the Armenians in temper, and, if driven to desperation, they would raise a formidable civil war, which would in a very few days compel the powers to occupy Constantinople—the precise danger which they have all been dreading. Matters may go differently, because the Sultan and a few of his advisers must be aware that a massacre of the Greeks would be the beginning of the end for Ottoman rule, but the danger is undoubtedly great and imminent "

The Speaker thinks that—

"if the powers can see their way to securing the island for Greece without a contest, nobody would be much the worse except the militant part of the Mohammedan population, and the peace of the world would be free of its most imminent danger. Of course, it would raise the Macedonian question; but in two months' time that question will have raised itself."

The Westminster Gazette, however, thinks Prince George of Greece ought to have considered the fate of Jameson ere he started upon a "raid" with his fleet, and *The St. James's Gazette* thinks the Turks are rather badly used these days. "According to a telegram," says the paper, "the Greek Minister has informed the Porte that the despatch of war-vessels was a pacific measure. Such is the incredible baseness of the Turkish official mind that it actually disbelieves this candid and convincing announcement. It seems to think it improbable that Prince George has gone out with a squadron of torpedo-boats merely to take the air and look at the scenery."

In France the Cretan question is made use of to complain of Russia. The *Figaro*, Paris, says:

"Russia is too selfish. It is she who paralyzes the powers by her inaction. Russia has not yet shown herself willing to consider any interests but her own. But the time for such a one-sided policy is past. Neither Turkey nor Europe can benefit by it. The only effective means to restore order throughout the Turkish Empire is the immediate deposition of the Sultan."

The *Gaulois* publishes an interview with a "celebrated British statesman," who declares that the solution of the difficulty rests with the German Emperor, who has not yet declared whether he will support Russia or England. This is not to the liking of the *Gaulois*, which says:

"A report is circling among diplomats that the German Emperor will adhere to the policy pursued by France and Russia. This is not to the interest of France. It renders abortive the only object which France could have in allying herself with Russia. France must not lose sight of the Alsace-Lorraine question. Reports of this sort are circulated by the opponents of France."

The report is probably founded upon the fact that the antagonism between Germany and England is increasing. The German papers accuse England of seeking to start a general war in Europe. If not, they say, why does England suddenly advocate the autonomy of Crete, or its union with Greece? When the other powers suggested this solution, England demurred. The *Staatsbürger Zeitung*, Berlin, thinks England wants to make a grab at some important Cretan ports, and hopes to be rewarded in this way by either Greece or an independent Crete. The antagonism of Germany to Greece is based upon the financial relations of the two countries. Germany is flooded with Greek bonds which are practically valueless, and the German Government now is "getting square" with Greece for her refusal to refund the money she has borrowed, or to pay the usual rate of interest. Hence the German press supports the Government to the best of its ability. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine* and the *Post*, two highly official papers, declare that bankrupt Greece will not get Crete with the consent of Germany, nor will a Greek prince become regent of the island. The Russian press is silent on the subject of the future of Crete, but informs France that Russia can not consent to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for others. The *Novoye Vremya* in a lengthy article expresses itself to the following effect:

France has no right to be jealous of Russia's predominating influence in the East. It is true that Russia expects to be treated as the power most interested in the development of the Turkish problem, as she expects to become mistress of Constantinople. But Russia also follows the lead of France in the Egyptian question. Austria and Russia have the same interests, and Germany is wise to back the policy of Austria. Italy is inclined to support England, but Germany can not be expected to assist Italy in opposition to Austria.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SECRET OF RUSSIA'S DIPLOMATIC SUCCESS.

NO power can boast of greater diplomatic successes in modern times than Russia. This is admitted in the press of all countries, but the cause of this success is not quite apparent to the modern journalist. The adhesion of France to Russia is largely accepted in explanation. The growing enmity between Germany and England is also mentioned as an important factor. The *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, however, believes that Russia's stedfastness is the chief cause of her diplomatic successes. Other countries, thinks the paper, change their administrators and their policy too frequently. We select the following from our Russian contemporary's argument:

"When Isaac Newton was asked how he managed to discover the law of gravitation, he answered: 'I always was thinking about it.' We are always reminded of this when we read the comments of the foreign press on the success of Russia's diplomacy. The fact is, Russia steadily follows the same aims, and leaves the management of her affairs as much as possible in the same hands. During the last seventy-five years Russia has had only four Ministers of Foreign Affairs; viz., Nesselrode (1822–56), Gortschakov (1856–82), Giers, and Lobanow-Rostowski. With the exception of Nesselrode, whose extreme age forced him to retire, all died in harness. No other European country has its affairs administered with such stability. Only two foreign statesmen held their positions in a similar manner, Metternich in Austria (1809–48), and Bismarck in Prussia and Germany (1862–90). If we except these, the term of office is very short. According to the *Gaulois*, the average life of a French Ministry under the present Republic is only 8 months and 17 days. The Dufaure Ministry managed to remain in office 2 years, 4 months, and 5 days; Rochebouet and Fallières, however, lasted only three weeks each. The present French Cabinet is the thirty-sixth since the Republic has been established. In Spain and Italy changes are also very frequent. England is a little better off in this respect, for the Cabinet does not generally resign until its party is defeated. Austria had five Foreign Ministers since 1866, and Germany has now her third Chancellor since 1870.

"If we regard the diplomatic successes of these several countries, it will be found that the greatest stability has been attended by the best results. Russia is a good illustration of this, especially as each Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs has faithfully carried out or continued the policy of his predecessor. The death of Lobanow was a blow to Russia. He was comparatively young, and could have benefited his country by an administration of many years. It is to be hoped that his successor Murajew will be more fortunate."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE *Deutsche Zeitung*, Mexico, publishes some statistics showing that, taken altogether, it is rather unhealthy business to be President of Mexico. Mexico has had fifty-five rulers since 1821. Four of these were executed, one poisoned, four murdered, and seven killed in battle.

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A FESTIVAL OF THE COVENANTERS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

DINGAAN'S Day is the most important holiday in the Transvaal. On December 16 the Boers, numbering less than 1,200 men, repelled the attacks of the Zulus under Dingaan. The Boers in 1836 emigrated from the Cape Colony to escape British rule, and settled in Natal, where Dingaan gave them land. British emissaries informed the Zulu king that the Boers were rebels flying from British justice, and the Zulu ruler attacked them without warning. But the Boers made a stand at Bloed Rivier, and in the battle which ensued the power of the Zulus was broken forever. Cetewayo's forces, which fought the British at Irandlwhana, were but a remnant of the former glory of these 'Tartars of South Africa.' As the war of 1880–81, which resulted in the expulsion of the British from the Transvaal, began in the middle of December, the Boers decided to commemorate both events on the same date. *The Times's*, London, correspondent witnessed last year's camp-meeting at Paardekraal. In his description of the proceedings he gives the following facts:

The ceremony is of a religious and military character. The Boers translate "Fear God and keep your powder dry" into "Fear God and keep up your musket practise," and accordingly the proceedings on Dingaan's Day are half camp-meeting, half rifle-meeting. Five thousand calm, sober, orderly men, representatives from all parts of the Transvaal, rode into camp, all being armed. The day began with rifle shooting at 4 A.M. Three hours later came prayers, psalms, and exhortations, and these services were repeated at noon. Standing on the balcony of the famous stone monument, President Krüger addressed the people. He reviewed South African history since the great exodus of the Boers in 1836, when they sought to escape British rule, and traced God's dealings with them through all their troubles, and especially in their fight with Dingaan. He reminded them how their country was taken from them because they had sinned, and that God gave it back to them when they turned from their evil ways. Six thousand badly armed Boers defeated a splendidly equipped British force much superior in numbers. But it was only because the Boers took for their general the Lord Jesus Christ.

There was no sign of anti-English feeling. The scene was imposing and most orderly, and the arrangements excellent. It was a rustic, semi-religious gathering of great simplicity.

The St. James's Gazette has no doubt that the Boers appeared to *The Times* correspondent as a very nice, guileless people. But President Krüger, tho right in saying that Boer prowess did not reestablish the independence of the Transvaal, makes a mistake in attributing it to divine interference. It was the result, so thinks *The Gazette*, of excessive liberality on the part of the British Foreign Office. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"It is the difference in character that prevents Boers and English from friendly intercourse. The Boers have beaten their English assailants, and have gone back to their daily work as if nothing had happened. Their dislike of Englishmen they did not show at the national festival. The English glorify the filibuster who came to disturb the peace of a friendly power, they revere the man who conceived this dastardly plan, and insult the Boers by honoring the enemies of the Boers, with whom they are supposed to be on good terms. Nothing illustrates better the littleness of English character than the way in which Englishmen search for an excuse to defraud the Boers out of the damages due for the breach of peace committed by the Chartered Company."

With regard to this unwillingness of the English public to acknowledge that the indemnity promised the Transvaal for releasing Jameson and his band should be paid, the *Volkstem*, Pretoria, says:

"Luckily the existence of the Transvaalers as an independent nation does not depend upon a few hundred thousand pounds. We can do without the money. It is merely a question of tact, of character, and political decency. If the Chartered Company does not pay for the damage inflicted in its name it will probably be a little richer in money. But it will be still poorer in public sympathy than before."—*Translations made for the* LITERARY DIGEST.

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE IVORY TRIAL.

THE *Tageblatt*, Berlin, thinks the English police have been guilty of unwarrantable sensationalism in their arrest of the Irish "dynamiters," whose trial has ended in a fizzle by the release of Ivory. The paper says:

"Truly the ways of English justice are fearful and wonderful, and the story of the Irish 'dynamiter' proves it. While the Czar was journeying in Scotland the 'careful' English police discovered a frightful plot. Irish Revolutionists and Russian Nihilists were combined in one grand organization to destroy the autocrat of Russia and the oppressors of Ireland. All Europe was in a fever of excitement, and that 'able' secret police of England was praised to the skies. Dynamite was discovered in a house at Antwerp, and the redoubtable *No. 1* was arrested. Like other fool newspapers we dished up these horrible tales to our readers, and a pretty penny was spent for telegrams relating to this affair. The public want something horrible if it's to be got, and here we had a most delightful chance to gratify this longing.

"And now the whole thing turns out to be a hoax, manufactured by the British Secret Police at Scotland Yard. Tynan, the supposed *No. 1*, had to be released by the French Government because there was really nothing that warranted his extradition to England. Kearney and Haines, arrested in Amsterdam to please England, were released because England did not even demand their extradition. Bell, *alias* Ivory, was arrested in Glasgow, kept in jail for four months, and released because his accuser, Jones, did not appear. The whole business has been invented. We are certainly not inclined to defend dynamiters of any country, but we think Bell-Ivory was entitled to some recompense. All he got, however, was that the judge advised him to keep clear of bad company—rather poor comfort for a man who has been imprisoned four months for nothing."

The editor, nevertheless, acknowledges that the English public does not side with the secret police, and expects that Scotland Yard will be held responsible.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A WRITER in *Truth* describes the effects of the collapse of the South African mining craze in London. He finds that most of the gilded youth of the world's metropolis have been "hit very hard." Some of them are in danger of having to earn their own living. They begin with being agents for the sale of everything, from cigars to life-insurance policies. At the clubs gentlemen are met with importunities to buy this thing or that, each agent claiming that he has especial facilities for procuring the article he offers for sale.

PRINCE GEORGE of Greece, the commander of the Greek fleet in Cretan waters, has been accused of weakness and cowardice by some of our contemporaries "because he did not compel the squadron of the powers to sink his vessel." A German-American paper remarks that Prince George may be only a "worthless princeling," but as a specimen of humanity he will bear comparison with the men who pen newspaper editorials. He is an able officer, carried off many honors at school, and his physical ability and endurance are great. It was he who saved the Czar from a Japanese assassin.

TALES of Spanish cruelty and barbarity are nothing new to American readers. It is, however, less well known that the Spaniards, both at home and in Cuba, are similarly entertained with descriptions of American character. The latest is that the wicked Americans have sent bad vaccine to Cuba to poison the Spanish soldiers. The Spanish papers, on the whole, follow faithfully the example of their American contemporaries, and fail to refute such statements. The average Spanish newspaper reader can not but think that every American is a born coward and swindler, that he is excessively cruel, that the principal amusements of Americans consist in the murder of helpless individuals by a mob, enlivened by an occasional Seely dinner, and that the Government of the United States is the most corrupt in the world.

THAT mythical Miss Diana Vaughan, whose intimate acquaintance with Freemasons enabled her to furnish a vivid description of the several devils who entertain high-grade Masons—sometimes in their orthodox shape, sometimes playing the piano in the shape of a crocodile—is still raising a row among Catholics. The committee appointed by the Roman Catholic Church to examine Miss Vaughan's claims to existence declares that there is no reason to doubt that there is such a person. This is too much for the German Catholics to swallow. The *Germania*, the principal organ of the German Catholics, says that "there is sufficient reason to believe that the whole thing is a swindle, because the Roman committee could not prove Miss Vaughan's existence, tho they tried hard to do so." Other papers suggest that the Roman committee did not read the German arguments in the matter, being unable to read German.

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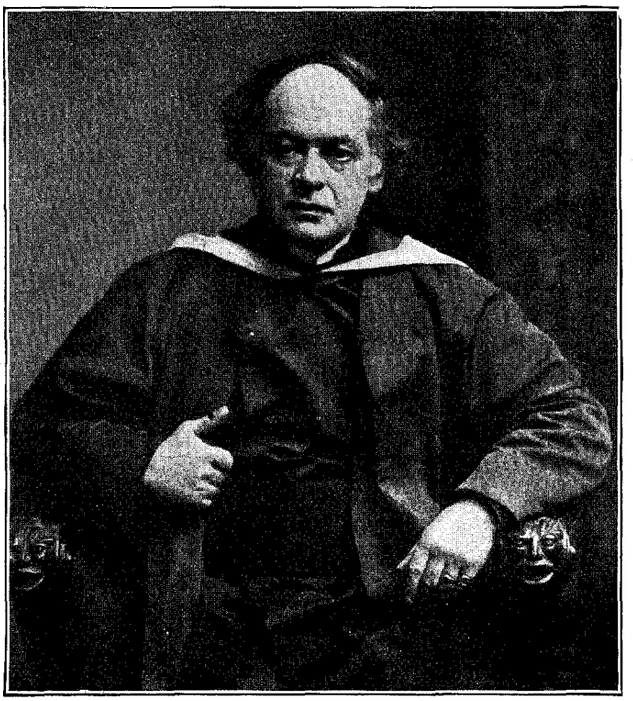
MISCELLANEOUS.

HAWEIS'S HUNDRED THOUSAND MILES OF TRAVEL AND TALK.

REV. H. R. HAWEIS has just published two volumes of "Travel and Talk" and announces that he has two more in view. "But," he remarks in his preface, concerning the latter volumes, "as I wish to conciliate everybody, I do not promise to publish them—I only threaten to do so." The two volumes just published cover his travels *outside* of Europe, in America, Australia, Tasmania, Canada, New Zealand, Ceylon, and "the Paradises of the Pacific"; and the two he threatens to publish cover his travels in Europe. These travels of his are not over the earth but through the world. He deals but little with cities, countries, continents, their configuration and resources; but almost entirely with men and women, and these not in communities or classes, but as individuals. Nor are these individuals ever plebeian, but always eminent—cabinet ministers, great writers, bishops, deans and canons, men of science and learning. He is as free and delightfully impudent in his comments as Max O'Rell, keen-witted, sweet-hearted, and frankly and aboundingly egotistic. He not only talks wherever he goes, but he talks about his talks, and tho the subtitle of his book speaks simply of "one hundred thousand miles of travel," it is clear that the talk was coextensive with the travel. Nor does he by any means confine himself to honeyed words and phrases. For instance this:



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REV. H. R. HAWEIS.

"The Rev. Joseph Cook of Boston, or, as some called him, the Rev. 'Cocksure' Cook, in proclaiming his 'Christian Certainties,' exhibited an almost archiepiscopal scorn of and indifference to all other certainties and religions; but he carried little weight except that of his own dogmatism, which nearly sank him."

And for another instance this:

"At Bigelow's house in New York I dined with Conkling, the crack lawyer, talker, and, I should say, characteristic wind-bag of the period. . . . Conkling seemed to me an insufferably vulgar, loud, clever person—utterly conceited and self-centered. . . . Conkling talked through you and over you and all round you, and quoted poetry whether you wanted to hear it or not, and answered his own riddles and asked questions which he never meant you to answer, being of the nature of Cicero's rhetorical inquiries in the Verrine and Catiline orations. I can recollect nothing that Conkling said—only the abiding flavor of his arrogance and conceit."

Here is a bit in a different vein about a New York lady whom he evidently admires:

"No one in any quarter of the globe ever got the better of Mrs. John Bigelow. . . . She came over to England on board the Duke of Sutherland's yacht. She went to court and nearly slapped the Prince of Wales on the back. She chaffed the German Prince Imperial, afterward the Emperor Frederick, and rallied him on the old Berlin days when her beauty and singular *bonhomie* and unconventionality had made the solemn Germans sit up and stare with bewildered amusement at her ways and her wit. . . . Mrs. Bigelow was a person not to be analyzed. She got the *entrée* wherever she meant to, from the court to the kitchen, and was quite as much at home with a queen as with a cook. There was no one to whom she could not tell something about their own business which they did not know before, no one whom she could not advise pithily and often wisely. She read off people, took their measure, and giggled or cried with them. A mixed, stilted, prejudiced company were like a pack of children in her hands in a quarter of an hour. . . . When she was at Florence I am told that she was bent upon seeing 'Ouida,' but that lady is averse to being pestered with visitors. However, Mrs. Bigelow, of course, got in and sat down. Ouida—so runs the tale—at last put in an appearance and intimated somewhat candidly that of all people who bored her Americans were the worst. 'Well,' says Mrs. Bigelow, 'that I call downright mean and ungrateful of you, when the Americans are about the only people who buy your disagreeable, immoral books.'"

Mrs. John Bigelow, however, does not monopolize Mr. Haweis's admiration. It seems to extend, with limitations, to the American girl in general. He writes:

"I had singular opportunities of observing the ways of American girls, notably at Ogontz, Vassar, Cornell, Stamford, and Irving. I have seen and addressed them in class, in chapel, in their theaters and music-rooms; I have walked and talked freely with all sorts and conditions of them; and I deliberately say that the American girl in her teens is much more interesting, more well informed, and better able to take care of herself than the *average* English girl."

Here is another comparison between American and English girls:

"The English girls [on shipboard] generally sit about on deck-chairs till imperceptibly congenial associates gravitate toward them. The American girls are all over the place and spend whole mornings at the less frequented end of the ship with the men, not who select them but whom they seem to select. It is dangerous to draw national distinctions; but were I asked, I should say that the English rule was to every man a damsel or two, while the American system seemed to be to every damsel a man or two."

He is not equally complimentary to the American man, at least the New Yorker, who, he thinks, is not only inferior to the American girl but to the average Englishman.

Here is an impression Mr. Haweis carried away from an interview with President Cleveland:

"I was a little impressed with the feeling that the President took a purely outside interest in our politics. They did not seem to affect him one way or the other. He had no part in the European concert—he was simply curious to know as a matter of gossip on a big scale; indeed, with three thousand miles of ocean rolling between, what can it matter to America, complete in her gigantic self, whether Lord Salisbury or Mr. Gladstone or Lord Rosebery or Mr. Parnell rule the roost? Niagara would go on just the same. I heard the other day that a school atlas had been

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issued in the United States in which all the islands—England included—had been omitted as likely to confuse the pupil with unessential details. This may have been a joke, but with a dash of sense in it."

Mr. Haweis makes some slips. He confuses the Union Army of the Civil War with the Grand Army of the Republic, and he has Washington signing the Declaration of Independence. Nevertheless, he is quite well posted in this country, for a sojourner. He has made three visits in all to America, one in 1885 to deliver the Lowell lectures in Boston; one in 1893 as a delegate to the Parliament of Religions; one in 1895, a flying trip, on the way to Australia. Among those about whom he gossips are, in addition to those already named, Phillips Brooks ("so otherworldly, almost like the denizen of some far-off planet"), Holmes ("name well beloved wherever English is read"), Courtlandt Palmer ("a true apostle of progress"), Henry Ward Beecher ("he was half a dozen men, not one"), Heber Newton ("no divine now left in America who wields so wide, sane, and purifying an influence in the Episcopal American Church"), Walt Whitman (whose "description of President Lincoln's assassination . . . remains a piece of prose almost unequaled in American modern literature"), Brigham Young ("in every sense of the word and altogether and very much the father of his people"), Sir William Dawson ("one of the most sagacious, learned, and personally estimable scientific men of the day"), Joe Jefferson ("by far the greatest American actor"), Mayor Sutro ("the G.O.M. of Francisco"), and any number of others, especially bishops, all the bishops, everywhere.

DOMESTIC LIFE OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

RUMOR has not allowed even the domestic side of life at the White House during the last four years to escape detraction; but, according to a writer in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* (March), President Cleveland's home-life has been one of "ideal happiness." This writer, Joanna R. Nicholls, concludes a series of sketches of White House life during the long period since, ninety-seven years ago, it became the home of the Chief Magistrate, with the following narrative:

"In the summer of 1895 I had a chance to observe the interest taken all over the world in the family affairs of our President. I was on my way to Europe, about mid-ocean, when our steamer met a sister vessel, which signalled to us. The first word of the message was 'Cleveland,' and the immediate inference was some calamity. A rumor spread among the passengers that the President had been assassinated, till one of us went to the captain for information, and learned that the words were 'Cleveland has another daughter.' Little Marian's birth had been cabled to England, and was deemed important enough to signal on the high seas. Mrs. Cleveland has successfully kept her children secluded from the public gaze. The gates of the White House park are always locked when the family are in Washington; but those who have caught a glimpse of the President's domestic life describe it as one of ideal happiness. He has collected one of the largest children's libraries extant, and the nursery looks as if every patriotic toy manufacturer and dealer in the country had sent some contribution for the amusement of these little ones. Mr. Cleveland's office is no forbidden precinct, and both Ruth and Esther effectually prove that he does not exert much authority over them. Some friends of Mr. Cleveland's had just returned with him from a fishing expedition, one day, and they had seated themselves in the private office at Gray Gables to have a cup of hot tea before removing their wet garments, when a patter of little feet was heard along the hall and in rushed the babies. Fearing they might soil their dainty white slips by contact with his muddy boots, the President endeavored by gentle means to check their demonstrations of affection; but Esther caught his extended hand and swung upon it, and as he elevated his foot to form a barrier in front of Ruth, she jumped upon it and began to ride horse in the most approved fashion. The white slips were soon sadly dirty, and their papa's tea spilt.

"'Dear, dear!' exclaimed their mother, as she entered and beheld the wreck of neatness. 'Mr. Cleveland just spoils these children.'

"'Yes,' returned the President, blandly; 'and where I leave off she begins.'

"'It is not so,' laughed Mrs. Cleveland. 'They are orderly and well-behaved in my part of the house, but here they run riot.'"

"THE DOG-HELL OF PARIS."

SUCH is the term used by Dr. Edward Berdoe to characterize the Pasteur Institute in the capital of France. His description of the scenes in the Institute are harrowing to all who love animals, and show at what a cost to the brute creation human safety is sometimes purchased. Dr. Berdoe writes for *The Animals' Friend* as follows:

"My concern was chiefly with the hundreds of poor animals of many species crowded in baskets, cages, and hutches, and afflicted in various ways by the hands of their cruel tormentors.

"Next I saw the rabbit-room. In this great, dark, gloomy chamber were scores of large baskets and cages full of rabbits of all colors and sizes. Most of them were lying on their sides, evidently suffering in one way or another, paralyzed in their hind legs, sloughing at the eyes, hideous and distressing degradations of the dear bunnies of my schoolboy days. In odd corners here and there were horses, donkeys, goats, and other animals, two or three of each, and all for one or other sort of cruel experiment. Be sure that none was spared the last extremity of pain or wasting misery of poisoned blood and weakened frame.

"They kept the worst sight till last, and here I had to exercise great restraint to keep myself from unprofessional, unparliamentary, and imprecatory language. The rats and mice I mildly pitied, the rabbits I inwardly grieved for, but the dogs—oh! the *awful* cage, like the wolves' den at the Zoo, or a great car in Wombwell's show, with a dozen mad dogs all raging, barking wildly, tearing at the iron bars, frantic to be free, furious to escape and bite and tear even me, whose heart bled for them—*all* made mad experimentally, for mad dogs are not sold in the markets, nor are they carried about the streets. Beautiful, high-bred creatures, whose mouths foamed with bloody matter as they flung themselves at the strong iron bars and appealed to each newcomer to set them at liberty. One's first impulse is to shrink back from the dangerous proximity of such wholesale rabies. Next one looks at the bars and mentally gages their strength, then pity comes, then one's heart burns with indignation against a system which demands and must secure a continual succession of such tortures to keep going the vast machinery of a great Pasteur Institute."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

"The Effort of a Leap."

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Referring to the article entitled "The Effort of a Leap" in your issue for February 20, I send you herewith a similar photograph which I took, as nearly as I can now place the date, in June, 1885. A comparison of this photograph with Dr. Fournier's would seem to indicate that the expression of the countenance of a human being making an upward leap varies at different points in the course of a leap. Judging from the two photographs, Dr. Fournier's would seem to have been made before the climax of the leap was reached, that is, before the body attained the highest possible point in the air and while the muscles were still in tension. The position of the man in my photograph would seem to indicate that the body had reached the climax of the leap, and at the instant the photograph was made was on the descent. The proof of this, I should think, is shown by the fact that in Dr. Fournier's picture the arms are very low in position and the legs are bent beneath the body under a muscular strain, while in my picture the arms are behind and above the center of gravity (perhaps in a position to balance the body), while the legs are straight, preparatory to receiving and supporting the body on its impact with the earth.

Dr. Fournier seems to draw the conclusion that the strained expression of the face is a direct consequence of the effort required to make the leap. If you will examine my photograph carefully you will observe that my man has a distinct smile on his countenance. May this not be owing to the fact that he feels he has successfully accomplished the leap and is therefore pleased with himself?

Taken in a serious way, the matter is certainly very interesting and I would suggest that a complete panorama of the varying expressions, both of the body muscles and the facial muscles, can be obtained by means of the kinetograph and shown by the kinetoscope, in which, doubtless, the complete cycle of motions, in pictures at the rate of forty-two or more per second, would be exhibited.

NEW YORK CITY. STEPHEN L. COLES,
Associate Editor Electrical Review.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

Activity in the iron and steel industry is the notable feature in trade. There was a decline in bank clearings. Considerable improvement is reported in dry-goods and grocery trade and in railway earnings. Wheat closed 2⅝ cents lower for the week, exports falling off sharply, but "total exports of Indian corn during February aggregate approximately 20,000,000 bushels, the largest monthly total of corn exports in the history of the trade."

Steel Industry and Improvement.—"The placing of orders for nearly 1,500,000 tons of steel within the past three weeks is the most important influence for improvement in general trade since the November election. A good share of these orders is for blooms and billets, and inasmuch as the bulk of them are placed with the more modern among the larger steel mills, the latter find themselves well supplied with work for months to come. The Bessemer pig iron and steel billet markets have been duly influenced and are firm, with moderate advances on heavy sales. The contracts for steel rails taken since the break in the price, together with expenditure necessary to lay the rails, means the placing in circulation of no less than $35,000,000. The meaning of sales of rails for export has been exaggerated, as some orders placed abroad were due to English mills being temporarily engaged on other forms of steel. The rush for rails appears to be about over, and the outlook is for higher prices. Consumption of Bessemer pig iron is in excess of production, and wire and wire-nail mills are running full time. Many woolen mills in New England have started up. Manufacturers are buying in expectation of a duty being placed on raw wool. Recent improvements in cotton goods is maintained."—*Bradstreet's, February 27.*

"The breaking of bonds which have restricted many branches of the iron industry has been followed by an enormous increase in demand and in orders booked, and by the starting of many works. Nothing is yet settled about the price of Lake ore for the coming season, but some expect for Mesabi the price of 1895, while others expect a lower price, either being at least 20 per cent. lower than the prices of last year. The rapid increase in coke output in the Connelsville region, which is now over 100,000 tons, gives prospect of moderate cost for fuel, and the addition of important furnaces to the producing capacity prevents a large rise in Bessemer pig, which has nevertheless advanced 10 cents at Pittsburg with increasing demand. Purchases of rails, estimated at 1,000,000 tons within two weeks, whereas the production last year was 1,102,892 tons and the sales said to be only 800,000, insure employment for the works far ahead, and Eastern works are taking desirable contracts at $18 per ton. Bars are unchanged, but orders for 900 cars by one railway with numerous others increase the demand, and plates are required for two great elevators at Chicago. Important contracts for exports continue, and American makers undersell foreign in tin plates by 70 cents, and are selling cotton ties below 75 cents, for which $1.10 was charged by importers a year ago."—*Dun's Review, February 27.*

Reduced Bank Clearings.—"The holiday on Monday restricted the volume of bank clearings more than the corresponding holiday a year ago, which occurred on Saturday, a half holiday. The week's volume of clearings is $783,420,055, 12 per cent. less than last week, but 14 per cent. less than in the like week one year ago, and only 1.8 per cent. larger than in the corresponding week in 1895. Even when compared with the last week of February in 1894 this week's clearings show a decrease of 6 per cent. Contrasted with the corresponding total in 1893 the falling-off is 27 per cent., and with 1892 it is 26 per cent."—*Bradstreet's, February 27.*

Exports and Imports.—"It is not to be expected that the excess of exports over imports would continue as large in January as it had been in previous months, and yet it was surprisingly large. The February returns have naturally been less favorable, as cotton exports fall off at this season, and yet the decrease compared with last year is trifling, while the increase in imports, to be expected at this season, has amounted during the past three weeks to only $629,040 compared with last year, or about 2 per cent."—*Dun's Review, February 27.*

Business Failures.—*Bradstreet's* give 258 business failures in the United States for the week against 325 last week, 271 a year ago, 234 in 1895, 272 in 1894, 217 in 1893. *Dun's Review* gives 296 against 278 last year.

Canadian Situation.—"At Toronto the advancing price of hides stimulates sales of leather, but the movement of hardware and other staple lines is restricted. Montreal jobbers are shipping dry-goods and shoes on spring orders. At Halifax the volume of trade is light. Weather conditions in New Brunswick favor lumbering. There are 50 failures reported from the Dominion of Canada, against 58 last last week, 51 in the week a year ago, 44 two years ago, and as compared with 39 in the like week of 1894. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, and Halifax amount to $17,259,000 this week, as compared with $17,621,000 last week, and $17,076,000 in the week a year ago."—*Bradstreet's February 27.*

"Pearl top," "pearl glass," "tough glass," "no smell," and "best light," are great big things. "Macbeth" includes them all, if you get the chimney made for your lamp.

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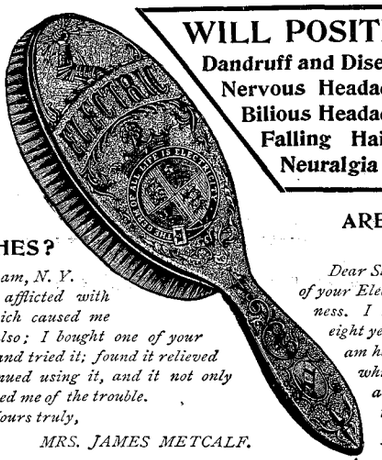

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Dear Sir:—I was afflicted with nervous headaches, which caused me trouble with my eyes also; I bought one of your Electric Hair Brushes and tried it; found it relieved me very much; I continued using it, and it not only relieved me, but has cured me of the trouble.

Yours truly,

MRS. JAMES METCALF.

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Dear Sir:—I have been using one of your Electric Hair Brushes for baldness. I have been bald for about eight years and I am happy to say I am having a new growth of hair, which is truly a wonder. It is a most excellent brush for the hair. Respectfully,

HENRY C. HORNBAKER.

HAVE YOU NEURALGIA?

I have used your Hair Brush for the last six weeks and find it possesses great power in curing neuralgia. I have a heart full of gratitude for the invention.

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HAVE YOU DANDRUFF?

Dear Sir:—I have used your Electric Hair Brush for a year and a half with wonderful results. It has removed a superabundance of dandruff, and prevented my hair falling.

L. ROOD, Evansville, Ind.

If you still doubt, read our guarantee; you risk nothing by giving our brush a trial, and if it proves to be all we represent, have you not purchased the cheapest and most serviceable remedy in the world?

Absolutely Free Trial
for six months; when, if it does not do all we claim for it, send it back, and your money will be cheerfully refunded without a word. What can be fairer?

PRICES:
No. 1 Hair Brush, $1.00. No. 2 Hair Brush, $1.50.
No. 3 Hair Brush, $2.00. No. 4 Hair Brush, $2.50.
No. 5 Hair Brush, $3.00.
Quality the same in all; the price differs only according to size and power.

For Sale at all Druggists and Dry Goods Stores.

Ask for DR. SCOTT'S; take no other; see that name is on the box.

At your store, or we will send on approval, postpaid, on receipt of price and ten cents for postage, and if you are not well satisfied with your bargain, write us and we will return the money.

PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASS'N, Room 16, 846 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2 and $3; Electric Belts, $3, $5, $10; Electric Safety Razor, $2; Electric Flesh Brushes, $3; Electric Insoles, 50 cents; Electric Porous Plaster, 25 cents; Hair Curler, 50 cents. AGENTS WANTED. Quick sales. Liberal pay. Satisfaction guaranteed. "The Doctor's Story," a valuable book, giving description of all our goods, sent on request.

Good News for Asthma Sufferers.

We are glad to announce that the Kola Plant, recently discovered on the Kongo River, West Africa, has proved itself a sure cure for Asthma, as claimed at the time. We have the testimony of ministers of the gospel, doctors, business men, and farmers, all speaking of the marvelous curative power of this new discovery. Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, writes that he could not lie down night or day from Asthma, and the Kola Plant cured him at once. Rev. G. Ellsworth Stump, pastor of the Congregational church at Newell, Iowa, was cured by it of Asthma of twenty years' standing. and many others give similar testimony. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Asthma. In return they only ask that you tell your neighbors of it when cured yourself. This is very fair, and we advise all sufferers from Asthma to send for the case. It costs you nothing.

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CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 190.

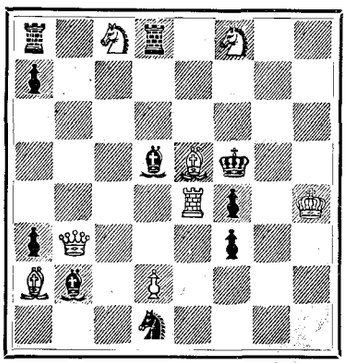
BY H. A. ELMS.

An Australian Prize Problem.

(*From The British Chess Magazine.*)

Black—Ten Pieces.

K on K B 4; Bs on Q 4, Q Kt 7; Kt on Q 8; Rs on Q sq, Q R sq; Ps on K B 5 and 6, Q R 2 and 6.



White—Eight Pieces.

K on K R 4; Q on Q Kt 3; Bs on K 5, Q R 2; Kts on K B 8, Q B 8; R on K 4; P on Q 2.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 186.

We will hold this problem another week, as, up to the present time, only one person has sent the correct solution.

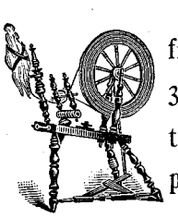
Linen Batistes

at the

LINEN STORE

Linen and silk shuttles have vied with each other in making these dress fabrics of many curious designs and of most beautiful color effects. A curious linen ground work, many times varied in design and very sheer, has been made to glow with a silky sheen in flowered and striped patterns past description.

This implies a wide range of prices as well—



from 35 cents to $1.50 per yard.

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DAVIS-CHAMBERS Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK Pittsburgh.
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ECKSTEIN }
ATLANTIC }
BRADLEY }
BROOKLYN } New York.
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SOUTHERN } Chicago.
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COLLIER }
MISSOURI } St. Louis.
RED SEAL }
SOUTHERN }
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO Philadelphia.
MORLEY Cleveland.
SALEM Salem, Mass.
CORNELL Buffalo.
KENTUCKY Louisville.

DON'T be penny wise and pound foolish by buying the "just-as-good mixtures," "so called White Lead," or other substitutes for Pure White Lead.

In painting, the cost of labor so far exceeds the cost of material that the best only should be used. The *best* is Pure White Lead (see list of brands which are genuine) and Pure Linseed Oil.

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application.

National Lead Co., 1 Broadway, New York.

No. 187.

(By Otto Würzburg.)

1. Q—K 8 / K—Kt 6	2. Q—R 4 ch / K x Q must	3. Kt—B 5, mate
1. ..... / K—Q 6	2. Q—K 4 ch / K x Q must	3. Kt—B 5, mate
1. ..... / Any other	2. Kt—Kt 4 / Any	3. Q—K sq, mate

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; Henry Algood, Cookeville, Tenn.; Nelson Hald, Donnebrog, Neb.; G. A. Humpert, St. Louis; the Revs. E. M. McMillan, Lebanon, Ky.; and H. W. Temple, Washington, Pa. C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia., who suggests naming this problem: "The Martyr Queen."

New York State Chess Association Tournament.

The Annual Winter Tournament was played on Washington's Birthday. In the Championship Tournament there were ten players, and Delmar won the championship by a score of three wins and one draw. In the General Tournament there were 24 players, and Napier, the boy expert, came out first with four wins.

The Steinitz-Lasker Match.

TENTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

LASKER. *White.*	STEINITZ. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	STEINITZ. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	22 P—R 5!	Q R—Q sq
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	23 P—K Kt 4	P—Q Kt 4
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	(c)	
4 B x Kt (a)	Q P x B	24 Q R-Kt sq	P—B 5
5 Kt—B 3	B—K Kt 5	25 R—Kt 2	P x Q P
6 P—K R 3	B x Kt	26 B P x P	P x P
7 Q x B	Kt—K 2 (b)	27 R x P	R—B 4
8 P—Q 3	P—Q B 4	28 K R-Kt sq	B—B sq
9 Q—Kt 3	Kt—Kt 3	29 R—Kt 5	R x R
10 B—K 3	B—Q 3	30 R x R	R—Q 4
11 Castles QR	Castles?	31 Q—B 3!	R—Q 2
12 P-K R 4!	Kt—B 5	32 Q—K 4	R—Q 4
13 K—Kt sq!	Kt—K 3	33 R—Kt 2	P—B 3
14 Q—Kt 4	Q—K sq	34 R—K 2	Q—Kt 5 (d)
15 Kt—K 2	Kt—Q 5	35 P—K 6!	B—K 2
16 Kt x Kt	K P x Kt	36 R—Q B 2	Q x R P
17 B—R 6	B—K 4	37 R x P	R—Q sq
18 B—B sq	Q—K 3	38 R x P	Q—K sq
19 Q—K 2	P—K B 4	39 R—R 7	P—R 4
20 P-K B 4!	B—Q 3	40 P—B 5	P—R 5
21 P—K 5	B—K 2	41 Q—Kt 4!	Resigns (e)

Notes (abridged) by James Mason in The British Chess Magazine.

(a) Calling a truce, so to speak; seeking no advantage as first player.

(b) What appears to be Mr. Steinitz's habit of straining after complication asserts itself, and delivers him over to his adversary.

(c) White's play of the Pawns is excellently instructive.

(d) Everything is bad, more or less; but 34 ..., P—Kt 3 would be less bad than this. In that case White would have all he could do to win, whereas now he has a comparatively easy task.

(e) Because 42 R x B, 43 B—Kt 5, 44 P—B 6, etc., or something of that kind, can not be withstood. The attack is overwhelming.

For Dyspepsia
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. W. S. LEONARD, Hinsdale, N. H., says: "The best remedy for dyspepsia that has ever come under my notice."

Current Events.

Saturday, February 20.

The Senate passes a resolution of sympathy for Cretan insurrectionists and debates the Indian appropriation bill. . . . The House considers the general deficiency bill. . . . The United States appellate court, Chattanooga, gave a decree in favor of receivers of the East Tennessee Land Company. . . . The Missouri supreme court decides that women are eligible to all elective offices in the State not specifically barred by statute. . . . Rev. Dr. George R. Crooks, pro-

THE DIFFERENCE

in the quality and the amount of light produced by an old fashioned "tallow-dip" and an incandescent bulb is not more marked than is the difference in the amount of nutriment secured from a pound of Franklin Mills Fine Flour of the Entire Wheat, and a pound of ordinary white flour. The former is so rich in flavor, palatability and nourishment that only a few weeks regular use of it suffices to make all other bread taste flat, insipid and unsatisfying.

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THE GREAT WARNER LIBRARY

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER'S "Library of the World's Best Literature," which was so auspiciously launched about the first of the year, is already enjoying a wide measure of success.

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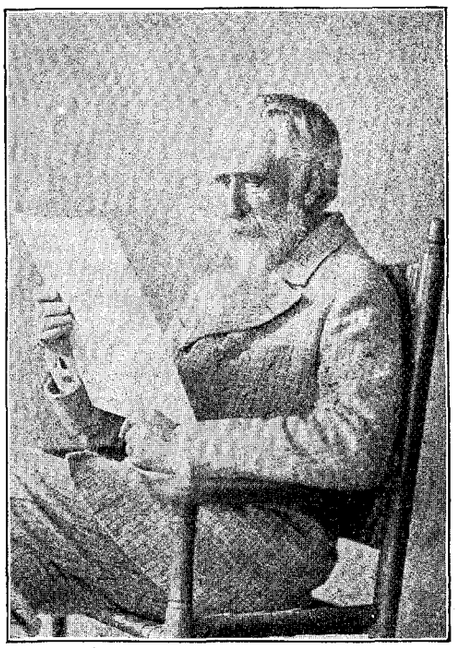
They clearly show that the work, as thus far issued, amply justifies its name of a "library of the world's best literature"; that the labor of the many editors and special writers has been exceedingly well done, and that the enterprise is rich with promise.

Oliver Goldsmith's epitaph proclaimed regarding that gifted, easy-going son of genius that "he left no field of literature untouched, and touched nothing which he did not adorn."

As much may justly be said of Mr. Warner and his distinguished associates who have wrought out this universal literary compendium.

Their assiduous labors have covered the whole world of letters, from the birth of recorded literature to the present day, and their discriminating taste has mined all the virgin gold and refined it to the last degree.



CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

Both those who read for enjoyment or entertainment, and those whose higher aim is to establish such an acquaintance with the master spirits of the world of letters as to be able to converse intelligently about them and their achievements, will find that this great library meets every need and demand, while to those who seek to critically and carefully explore any special province, the work is an unfailing guide, since it not only contains the best reading, but points the way to other good reading.

For there are certain books that must be read, and these, of course, are represented; some should be read in parts, and these parts are there; others may be read if time, inclination, and abundant means all serve, and these are indicated; while those that should not be read simply find no place in the Library. Its pages are instructive and entertaining, and also pure, as well becomes a work not the least important purpose of which is to cultivate a wholesome literary taste in the young which throughout life will lead them in the direction of right reading and consequent right thinking.

Of course the choice of books worthy to find a place in a work so important and destined to be a permanent treasury of all that is best in literature, could not safely be entrusted to any one man or any set of men. In this connection Mr. Warner's wide acquaintance with literary celebrities in this country and Europe became most helpful. At his invitation the literary guilds of two continents joined hands and from first to last supported him in the most enthusiastic and intelligent manner. At the very outset Mr. Warner surrounded himself with an able editorial staff, among whom were Hamilton W. Mabie, George H. Warner, and Lucia Gilbert Runkle, who directed the efforts of a large corps of sub-editors. But Mr. Warner did much more than this. He secured the cooperation of an Advisory Council composed of one distinguished scholar from eleven of our leading Universities, so as to obtain the widest possible breadth of literary appreciation, and he arranged with over three hundred of the greatest literary specialists and critics of America, England, France, and Germany to furnish articles on great authors, great books and the literatures of different ages, nations, and periods. These articles have thus been prepared by the men best qualified to treat the subjects assigned and are something far above and beyond what is usually found in biographical works and encyclopedias.

In his preface Mr. Warner says: "An important purpose of the Library is the interpretation of literature in essays by scholars and writers competent to speak with the highest authority. These essays embody critical, interpretative, biographical, and historical comments upon authors and their works and their place in literature, not by one mind or by a small editorial staff, but by a great number of writers and scholars."

And not only individual authors, but entire fields of literature are covered in these exhaustive reviews, and their perusal gives the reader a connected, comprehensive, and impressive idea of the whole world of letters. These purely literary portions in connection with the exhaustive Dictionary of Authors, the synopses of all notable works, and the exhaustive general indexes make it possible to easily gain an adequate knowledge of all that is best in books; and in matters of reference, to quickly ascertain any desired literary fact.

No one with any aspirations to literary culture or taste can afford to be without this monumental compendium. In a word, if one reads at all, it is invaluable. With the aid of this great library which Mr. Warner and his able associates have so admirably wrought out, one may acquire in a season's easy reading a wider grasp of literature than could otherwise be obtained by the industrious study of a lifetime. Although the proposition may seem startling at first, these thirty volumes really contain a well-rounded literary education.

The Library is, in fact, all that the most exacting critic could demand in one of its kind. We say "of its kind," but this is hardly a proper phrase, because it stands alone; it is unique. There is no other, nor do we see how, after it, there can be another. A work of such magnitude and costliness in its execution is not likely to be done again, once it is well done; and that it is well done now, no one of judgment in such matters will question.

The first edition is, of course, the most desirable because printed from the new, fresh plates. Usually a higher price is charged, but the publishers of the Library have actually reduced the price, and are making a special offer, so as to place a few sets in each community for inspection. At the figure put upon these special sets, the buyer saves nearly half the list price, besides having the privilege of easy monthly payments. But it is possible to take advantage of this price through the Harper's Weekly Club only, which offers a limited number of sets, to introduce and advertise the work. The Club now forming closes in March, when the price will be advanced.

In order that readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, who so desire, may make sure of the work at the introductory price, we have again reserved fifty of these special sets, which will go to the first who apply, mentioning this publication. Prompt application for sample pages (and special prices) should therefore be made to Harper's Weekly Club, 91 Fifth Ave, New York.

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fessor of church history, Drew Theological Seminary, dies at Madison, N. J.

The German Government is assured that the warlike movement on the part of Greece in Crete and on the Turkish frontier would cease; British, French, and Italian marines occupy the town of Sitia in Crete, where 2,000 Moslems are said to have been massacred.

Sunday, February 21.

Governor Bushnell of Ohio, announces that he will appoint Marcus A. Hanna United States Senator to succeed Mr. Sherman. . . . A daughter is born to ex-President and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison.

The foreign fleets at Canea bombard the camp of the Cretan insurgents; the Canea forts fired blank cartridges at a Greek despatch boat which had exchanged shots with a Turkish frigate.

Monday, February 22.

In the Senate Mr. Daniel reads Washington's farewell address; the Indian appropriation bill is discussed. . . . The House passes the general deficiency appropriation bill. . . . The National Reform Press Association convenes in Memphis, Tenn.; Fusion Populist editors meet in Kansas City, Mo.. . . . Judge Swayne, United States court, Dallas, Tex., decides the Texas anti-trust law unconstitutional. . . . The President establishes thirteen additional forest reservations, aggregate area 21,379,840 acres. . . . The new Corcoran art gallery is opened in Washington.

The bombardment of the insurgents at Canea by the fleets of the Powers causes intense excitement and indignation in Athens; the question is debated in the House of Commons and the Reichstag. . . . The British capture Benin City and King Drunami is a fugitive.

Tuesday, February 23.

The Senate passes a resolution to investigate the death of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz in Cuba; debate continues on the Indian appropriation bill. . . . The House passes the naval appropriation bill; and a bill giving governors of Territories power of removal; a lively debate on the civil service law occurs. . . . Silver Republicans in Congress issue an address proposing the formation of a separate party. . . . Rumors of the resignation of Consul-General Lee at Havana are affirmed and denied. . . . Chicago Populists nominate Carter H. Harrison for mayor.

King George of Greece issues a proclamation urging the people to be calm and dignified. . . . It is said that the powers have agreed on a plan to give autonomy to Crete. . . . The examination of Cecil Rhodes by the Parliamentary committee continues. . . . According to official reports, the plague in India is abating.

Wednesday, February 24.

Three resolutions regarding treatment of Americans in Cuba are introduced in the Senate; the release of Julio Sanquilly is demanded in the report of the committee on foreign relations. . . . The Indian appropriation bill is debated. . . . W. J. Bryan visits the House; the report of the joint commission of 1892 on Canadian fisheries is transmitted. . . . The United Reform Press Association (Fusion Populist) is organized at Kansas City, J. R. Sovereign, president. . . . The Indiana supreme court decides that women have no right to vote under the present state constitution. . . . Floods in the Ohio Valley cause loss of nineteen lives and great damage to property. . . . The National Sound Money League is organized in New York City.

The powers order Greece to evacuate Crete at once; the governor's palace at Canea is burned. . . . The American, Scott, is released from confinement incomunicado in a Cuban jail at the demand of Consul-General Lee. . . . President Krüger asks that the High Court of the South African Republic be placed under the Volksraad, through fear of the plots of Cecil Rhodes. . . . The Queen held the first drawing-room of the season in Buckingham Palace, London.

Thursday, February 25.

The Senate discusses a resolution demanding the release of Julio Sanguilly, prisoner in Cuba; the Indian appropriation bill is considered. . . . The House passes a bill allowing National banks to take out circulation to the par value of their bonds; and a resolution calling on the President for information in regard to the treatment of American citizens in Cuba. . . . A receiver is appointed for the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad. . . . The Lexow Trust Investigation ends in New York city. . . . The National Baseball League convenes in Baltimore. . . . The Tuskegee, Ala., negro conference is in session.

Lord Salisbury announces in Parliament the British policy in Crete—administrative autonomy for the island, which would still remain a Turkish possession, as is the case in Samos. . . . The reported death of Steinitz, the chess-master, is denied. . . . Emile Arton promises the French court to explain the distribution of 2,000,000 francs of Panama Canal funds among Deputies. Madrid papers say the Spanish Government is ready to punish those who were guilty of ill-treating Dr. Ruiz, the naturalized American who was killed in a Cuban jail.

Friday, February 26.

The Senate debates alleged outrages on American citizens in Cuba; Mr. Morgan speaks bitterly; the Indian appropriation bill is passed. . . . The House passes (279 to 4) the bill authorizing the appointment of commissioners to an international monetary conference; a bill providing a site for Daughters of the Revolution Memorial in Washington, and a bill for arbitration between interstate commerce carriers and employees. . . . The text of the Alaskan boundary treaty is made public. . . . Controller Eckels speaks in Chicago; W. J. Bryan lectures in New York city. . . . Bribery in the election of Senator Heitfeld (Pop.), Idaho, is alleged.

A despatch from Athens says that King George of Greece has agreed to the demand of the powers that the Greek troops be withdrawn from Crete. . . . Emperor William denounces the revolutionary parties in Germany. . . . Julio Sanguilly is pardoned and released by the Spanish authorities in Havana; an uprising in Manila is quelled after several hours' fighting in the streets.

Saturday, February 27.

The Senate discusses relations of capital and labor in connection with a Washington street railroad and considers the post-office appropriation bill. . . . The House passes an "anti-ticket scalping" bill. . . . The Venezuelan boundary commission makes a final report to the President. . . . A silver service is presented to Vice-President Stevenson by United States Senators. . . . The Mullanphy Bank, St. Louis, closes. . . . Receivers are appointed for the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association, Atlanta, Ga. . . . Indictments are returned against prominent citizens of Louisville, Ky., for conspiracy and bribery in the sale of the city water-works.

It is reported that King George of Greece will abdicate in favor of his eldest son, the Crown Prince Constantine. . . . Prime Minister Canovas announces that investigation showed that the death of Dr. Ruiz in Cuba was due to natural causes. . . . The governments of Russia and Japan are reported to have signed a treaty practically constituting a joint protectorate ove" Korea.

Sunday, February 28.

The Senate only in session; the sundry civil appropriation bill is passed. . . . Official correspondence in the Sanguilly case is published. . . . The world's conference of Seventh-Day Baptists is in session at Lincoln, Neb.

Fighting continues between Cretan insurrectionists and Turks. . . . A severe battle is waged between Spaniards and insurgents in the province of Havana, Cuba.

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L. E. B., Clifton Hotel, Ottawa, Ills., writes: "On Sunday, April 5, 1896, I was introduced to a citizen of this city who had not been able to raise his hand to his head for several weeks on account of rheumatism. He called on me one week later, and told me that after taking Tartarlithine for only one week, the improvement in him was truly phenomenal. In two weeks he was practically cured."

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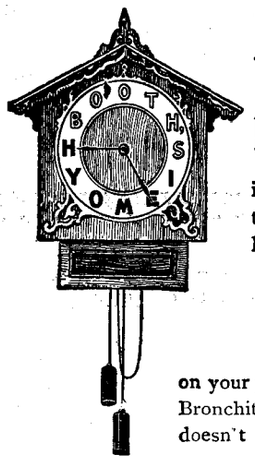

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DEAR SIR:—In March last I was suffering from a severe catarrhal cold. My right ear was almost totally deaf, and the ringing in it was exceedingly annoying. I purchased an outfit and commenced its use, continuing through the day as I would have opportunity. About 5 p. m. the congestion in the eustachian tube disappeared, my hearing was fully restored, and I have since had no recurrence. Since then I have, on several occasions, checked and cured bronchial colds, and I have no hesitancy in recommending it. Very truly yours, C. D. LAW.

Guarantee. *I will refund the money to all persons purchasing Booth's Pocket Inhaler Outfit anywhere in the United States, during 1897, who will say that HYOMEI has done them no good, on condition that they apply direct to the head office, 23 East 20th Street, New York City. (Signed)* R. T. Booth

Hyomei is a purely vegetable antiseptic, and destroys the germs which cause disease in the respiratory organs. The air, charged with **Hyomei**, is inhaled at the mouth, and, after permeating the minutest air-cells, is exhaled slowly through the nose. It is aromatic, delightful to inhale, and gives immediate relief. It is highly recommended by physicians, clergymen, and thousands who have been helped and cured.

Pocket Inhaler Outfit Complete, by Mail, $1; (for foreign countries add $1.00 postage); outfit consists of pocket inhaler, a bottle of **Hyomei**, a dropper and directions for using. If you are *still* skeptical, send your address; my pamphlet shall prove that **Hyomei** cures. Are you open to conviction? Extra bottles of Hyomei Inhalant by mail, or at druggists, 50 cents. Hyomei Balm for all skin diseases, by mail, 25 cents. Your druggist has Hyomei or can get it for you if you insist. Don't accept a substitute. In stock at the leading wholesale drug houses of Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and all leading business centers

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The more thorough study of the English language is receiving recognition as an essential part of educational work in America. Our colleges, academies, and high-schools have added the English Classics to the Latin and Greek, French and German of the earlier curriculum, and are steadily advancing the work and the standard of the English department. An entirely new work on English Synonyms is especially timely and welcome. Such a book has just been published by Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. It is entitled "English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions."

Scarcely any two words called synonyms have exactly the same meaning. Heretofore, in collections of synonyms, only the list of words has been furnished, and the user has been obliged to make his own discriminations. In this book, the different shades of meaning in all the 7,500 synonyms are compared and contrasted, and the differences of meaning and usage explained. The great value of synonyms as contributing beauty and effectiveness to expression depends upon this discrimination.

In comparison and contrast, the choice of many opposite words is essential to the strength, clearness, and beauty of the syntax. A list of antonyms is given with almost every group of synonyms, supplying direct contrasts and furnishing the most effective aid for antithesis or negation. There are about 4,000 antonyms, the number seeming to be less than that of synonyms, simply because in many cases the synonyms of one group are also the antonyms of another.

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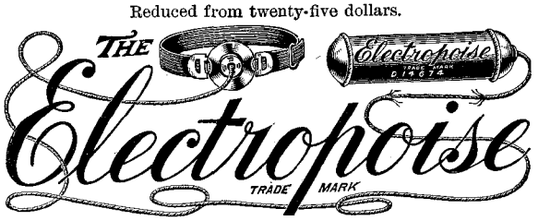

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